A PATRIOT OF ITALY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 213 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi. Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight app'y to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 198 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened with approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Basrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per sent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum acorued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, MAHIM.
SUIT NO. 712 OF 1917.

Ajimabai, widow of Badula Samad ... Plaintiff
v
Din Mahomed Badula and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee Phirozeshaw Mehta and Framroze Ardeshir Vakil, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said suit on the 31st day of July, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim Wazavali Road otherwise called Lady Jamsetjee Road, on the southern side thereof outside the Fort and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/21 and containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5010 and Street No. 338 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Wazavali Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Vadneshwar Moghey, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that the property of Hajee Salemahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and on or towards the West by the property of Pragji Dharamsi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the plaintiff and the second and third defendants at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE.
Property of Late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the shop next to the National Bank of India Ltd., and opposite the Currency Office, Fort, (where the things have been removed for sale), a large collection of valuable and rare gold, silver and copper coins, such as Old English French, German, Austrian, Brazilian, Persian, Indian, Egyptian Turkish, and Chinese, large and small coins also very old and rare China jars, vases wall plates, kettles, cups and saucers, and bowls etc., also rich Satsuma vases, plates and tea sets, a rich collection of ivoryware, one marble clock by Lund and Blockley one pair richly carved blackwood pier tables etc.. etc. The property of the late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.
One lot of photo albums suitable for presentation.
One pair very fine and rare in quality workmanship of superior quality Kirman rugs having photo of the Shah of Persia.
One pair very fine and rare in quality workmanship of superior quality Kirman rugs having photo of the Shah of Persia.
One pair very fine and rare in quality Kirman rugs; with the photo of Sherin a very fine historic photo one very large Persian carpet and two Bokharra carpets.
N. B.—Gold and Silver coins will be first put up in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached, then the same will be sold separately
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF OUTSTANDING AMOUNTING TO ABOUT Rs. 10,000 OF MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Ltd., (IN LIQUIDATION.)
Under instructions from S. N. Gazdar, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 24th day of September 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at 1st floor of No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, the outstandings of the said company amounting to about Rs. 10,000.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to the said liquidator.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
REGISTERED CAPITAL RS. 1,25,000.

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with the presidentship of Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, (Persian Consulate General)

Authorized issue—120000
Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 20 each,
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment.
and the rest in calls of Rs. 5 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Prospectus and Application Forms to the Managing Agents

A. C. M. ENIS & CO.,
Head Office—30, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Office—303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
On'y five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder.
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX: S. S. "INDIA" LATE, S. S. "VORWAERTS."
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th September 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared, and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—
1 case native drugs and country woollen braid; 2 cases, white and coloured copper foils; 5 cases toilet soap; 55 cases paraffin wax; 1 case glassware; 2 kegs red ochre; 1 case rubber stamp (stationery); 3 cases leather purses; 1 bale haberdashery; 1 case metal combs; 1 case haberdashery (cotton bibs); 1 case medicine; 26 cases money purses; 32 cases Iron safes and stands; 5 cases cigarette paper; 5 cases safety fuse; 2 cases cotton braids; 10 cases enamelled ware; 12 cases tin rattles and toys; 1 case Mother of Pearl buttons; 1 case imitation jewellery; 1 case military equipment; 1 case coloured paper; 17 cases glass beads; 2 cases glass bangles; 1 case amorsees; 1 case Hurricane lantern; 11 bales paper; 2 bales paper (packing paper); 25 cases paper rolls; 1 case Iron wire cables; 3 bags sugar; 2 cases paper (books); 10 cases graphite; 2 cases Exercise books; 3 cases iron nails; 27 packages and 7 barrels and 1 case iron wire; 1 case and 1 bale woollen blankets; 1 case cotton and woollen suitings; 1 case personal effects; 5 cases Fez caps; 1 case Astrakhan cloth; 2 cases cotton piece goods; 1 case woollen cape; 1 case cotton coloured nets; 2 cases cotton coating; 1 case khaki; 1 case haberdashery (Italian Calico); 11 cases hosiery (undershirts); 1 case roller cloth.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 9TH INST. AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF H. J. KNIGHT Esq. THE LATE POPULAR CHIEF STATION SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
On SUNDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Block No. 46, 3rd floor, New Hirkley Place at the foot of the Byculla Bridge the very valuable, handsome teak & blackwood artistically designed highly polished household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables; dining chairs; mirror sideboards; dinner waggons; rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites; artistic cabinets; silver show cases; mirrored hat stands, rich teapoys, roll top desks; complete set of Morocco bound Encyclopaedia Britannica by Adams Charles & Co.; horuless gramophone by the Grammophone Co.; rich ornaments; Jost fan; bead chicks; Indian ornaments; bedroom mirrorred double and single almirahs, dressing chests of drawers; clothes and gown presses; verandah furniture; writing tables; oil paintings, slightly used Iron and solid brass double bedsteads; rich glass porcelain and platedware etc., etc.
The property of the abovenamed deceased and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 8 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 3.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free 9614

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

READ THIS DRUGLESS HEALER.—Massage for fat, slim and diseased also expert advice given on diet exercise, and spinal treatment at patients' home and at my consulting room between 11-30 and 6. Address, Dr. MADON, 297, Hornby Road. 9670.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 9615

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED in a European Solicitors' firm an experienced SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9680.

WANTED.—Two experienced CLERKS, one matriculated and the other an undergaduate as correspondent clerks. Apply stating salary to VIKUMSEE CHABILDAS, No. 112, China Bazar Road, Madras. 9676.

WANTED—WORKMEN of all kinds for Mesopotamia and East Africa. Also required AGENTS to bring men on good commission. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, Government Contractor, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Sitaram Building, Byculla, Bombay. 9293

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart MECHANIC thoroughly conversant with Motor Machinery to Superintend Motor Garage in a Native State. Must be able to drive Cars. Salary about Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 150 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9620

WANTED

A YOUNG MAN, who has studied up to Intermediate Class possessing a good knowledge of Book-Keeping, wants EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 156 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9645

WANTED—A PROPERTY TO BE LET, or on SALE in healthy locality between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000. Apply "R." c/o Davar's College, Fort, Bombay. 9663

WANTED

WANTED.—An upper-story of a house in good locality with garrage accommodation for a Parsi family. Rent about Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9665.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shaughvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9552

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—Household furniture of H. J. Knight, Esq., the late Station Superintendent G. I. P. Railway on SUNDAY, 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Property on view at Birkley Place, Byculla Bridge. 977.

FOR SALE.—NASMYTH'S BAILING PRESS FACTORY PLANT, complete two presses 14 ft. Box one Engine, one Lancashire boiler, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9541

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—OWNER-DRIVEN FORD CAR. Fitted with electric self-starter, bright head and tail lights, English wire wheels, with an auto-adjusting spare wheel. Run about 1,500 miles. Kept in very good condition. Cost Rs. 3,800 Nearest offers solicited within seven days. Apply ROOM No. 426, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL 9613

FOR SALE.—Second-hand COTTON MILL MACHINERY by Asalee and Co., Oldham: 60 Roller and Clearer Cards, complete, in good condition, 40in. on wire. Will accept any reasonable offer for whole machinery or spare parts. Also spare parts of Roving Frames. Intermediate Frames, Slubber Frames, and Drawer Frames. Apply:—EMPIRE ENGINEERING CO. LD. Cawnpore. 9652

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Offers are invited for the letting of the premises now occupied by Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, situated at Esplanade Road, consisting of two shops, a room on the upper floor, and a godown. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zinal Abidin Shirazi Trust, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 9659

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

TO BE LET—AT ANDHERI, Murzban abad Road from 1st October, a spacious storeyed Bungalow MOUNT PLEASANT standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens extensive compound and wells. Commanding grand views on all sides. Five minutes' walk from station. Rent monthly Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 9498

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 9667

TENDERS FOR BRIDGES.

SEALED SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for constructing low level bridges over the Lonera and Vira Nallas in Mile No 45/5 and 49/0 respectively of Dharamtar Mahableshwar Road, which should reach the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1917 with Rs 400 and Rs. 300 respectively as earnest money. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 6,300 respectively.

2. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the undersigned any day during office hours, forms of tenders and specifications will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The right of accepting any tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, N.D. and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th September 1917, at Alibag.

Alibag, 1st September, 1917.

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.,
9635. Executive Engineer, Kolaba.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Mills are hereby requested to receive from the Company's Office at Bombay or Indore, Receipts and/or Coupons of the New Issue as per Allotment letters posted to their registered addresses.

For the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.,
THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
9638

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DADABHOY NAVROJI MEMORIAL FUND.

WE beg to invite the attention of the citizens of Bombay and the Presidency to the following Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, on the 23rd August last, and to request subscriptions for the Memorial

Subscriptions may be sent to any of the undersigned, and where cheques are sent, it is requested that they will be crossed.

Stanley Reed.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas.
Jehangir B. Petit
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.
H. P. Mody.
Purshotamdas Thakordas
D. E. Wacha.
Honorary Secretaries.

RESOLUTION.—"That this Meeting resolves that a suitable memorial be raised to commemorate the life and great work of Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji and that a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

9672.

NOTICE.

WANTED.

ONE FEMALE ASSISTANT-SURGEON on Rs. 150-25-200 p.m.

One FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON, on Rs. 50 p.m. Free moderately furnished quarters allowed.

No joining expenses allowed.

Apply, stating qualifications, age, nationality etc., to:

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Gwalior State.
9669

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 6th September 19117, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1917.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. H. Brady as a Director in place of the late Mr. V. S. Rodrigues.
3. To declare a dividend and bonus.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th August 1917 to 6th September 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August 1917. 9668

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO, LTD.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES AT PAR, AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

AS a few of the shareholders have not yet applied for the New Shares, notice is hereby given that the time for receiving applications of the above issue has been extended to 31st October, 1917 and the Agents have been authorised to continue to receive applications for the new shares till 31st October, 1917, provided those shareholders who are entitled to the New Shares and have not yet applied for the same make the proper applications and payment on or before that date together with Interest at 6 per cent. per annum for such delayed payments from 15th August 1917.

BY Order of the Board
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1917. 9674

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, WHEELS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Vitoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 15th August, 1917. 9654

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd. which was to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1917, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Bank, is adjourned for want of quorum, to WEDNESDAY next, the 12th September, 1917 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, to confirm the Resolution passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th August, 1917.

(Sd.) BALUBHAI KAHANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1917. 9681

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHAMAN COMMUNITY of Bombay, will be held in the "LAXMIBAG HALL," New Bhatwadi Road, on SUNDAY, the 16th, September, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), for passing the audited statement of accounts for the year 1916 and report relating to the management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the said Community, for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors, and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend

B. V. NERURKAR,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer to the Boards of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahaman Community of Bombay.

Bombay, 156, Lohar Street,
Dated 27th, August, 1917. 9666

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a HEAD MASTER of an English school. A science graduate and S. T. C. D. with teaching experience preferred. Pay according to qualifications with good prospects. Service Pensionable. Apply stating terms with testimonials.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria,
Dated, 31st August, 1917. 9636

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHOTU HASAN, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Second Bhandari Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 766, New No. 7939, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No. 4846 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Jamal Mogal, on or towards the West by the property of Alibhai Jaliwala, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Second Bhandari Cross Lane which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 7902-7903 and Street Nos. 1 and (1) and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

MULLA and MULLA.
Purchasers attorneys.
Dated the 5th day of September, 1917. 9675

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLAHABAD BANK LIMITED, who are the Mortgagees in possession of the undermentioned property known as Engineer Building, situate at Princess Street, and belonging to ARDESHIR SORABJI ENGINEER have contracted to sell to our client the said property.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and premises now erected and built thereon, situate on the South side of Princess Street, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of One thousand, three hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and which is bounded on the North by Princess Street, aforesaid, on the East by land known as plot No. 12 of the Princess Street estate of the trustees of the Improvement Trust of Bombay, on the South by a service passage, and on the West by land known as plot No. 6 of the said estate which said piece of land was formerly known as part of plot No. 8 and plots Nos. 10 and 11 and is now known as plots Nos. 7 and 8 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Lease and is thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said premises bear New Survey Numbers 8244, 8246, 8245, and 8245 8246 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward Numbers 2765, 2929 to 2931 and 2982 to 2985 and Street Numbers 67 to 69 and 339 to 343 Lohar Street and are now in the occupation of the Vendors or their under tenants.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 5th day of September, 1917. 9678

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. DAVID, GANPAT D. DHARADHAR and MAGANLAL PARBHOORAM are no longer in the service of our clients Messrs. HEPTULLA SALAYBHOY and CO. Any person dealing with the said H. David, Ganpat D. Dharadhar and Maganlal Parbhooram or any of them on behalf, or in the name of our said clients will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
9679 Attorneys for Messrs. Heptulla Salaybhoy and Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAMBHU MAHADU PATIL and Bai PARVATIBAI, wife of the said SAMBHU MAHADU PATIL, of Bombay Marathi Hindu inhabitants, residing at Matarpakhadi Road, Mazagon, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Hirji Anandji Sarania, free from all incumbrances.

Any person having any claim in or to the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, maintenance or otherwise howsoever is there hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, shall be taken as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure situate lying, and being at Matarpakhady Road, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot of land registered under Collector's New Survey No. 1.3702 together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5810 and Street No 27 and which premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on the North by the property of Pirozsha Nassarwanji, one the South by the property of one K. T. D'Abraham, on the East by the oart of Goculdas Madhavdas and on the West by the Matarpakhady Road and which premises are at present in occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1917.
RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
9682 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HARIDAS KANJEE, otherwise spelt as HURIDAS KANJI, late of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

DEVCHAND CULLIANJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a merchant and commission agent under the name and style of Ottamchand Hirji, a creditor of the said deceased residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of August, 1917.
G. B. PANDYA Esquire,
9677. Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

O. 5, R. 1 AND 3 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT CIVIL JUDGE, RESIDENCY BAZARS, HYDERABAD.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 45 OF 1915.

	Rs. as. p.
Claim H. S.	2,468 12 6
Cost	158 0 0
Total	2,627 6 6

VARVARI NARHARI RAO, son of NARSINGH RAO .....Plaintiff.

AGHA FARUKH SHAH, (deceased) per legal representatives Malik Sultana Begum and (2) others ...Defendant.

To

MALIK SULTANA BEGUM, widow of AGHA FARUKH SHAH (deceased), and (2) NUR JAHAN BEGUM, alias Shah Jahan Begum, minor per guardian mother Malik Sultana Begum, Poona, Residency Bazars.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff VARVARI NARHARI RAO, has instituted a suit against you for H. S. Rs. 2,468-12-6 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 27th day of August, 1917.

Seal.

(By order.)
K. VENKATESWARLU,
for Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Coudt and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim you should pay the money into court together with the costs of the suit to avoid the execution of the decree which may be against your person or perty, or both.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.

A GREAT GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"KICK IN"

A thrilling American "Crook" Drama produced by the famous Gold Rooster Studios.

"KICK IN"

A drama with a "Punch."

A detective play of the best.

"KICK IN"

The film to beat the wet weather.

"KICK IN"

The grand story of a reformed criminal and a merciless detective.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest furore

"CHARLIE IN TROUBLE"

THE GREAT GALA NIGHT'S TO-NIGHT!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10-0

THE GAIETY Co.

presents

A DOUBLE ATTRACTION

Introducing

WONG TOY SUN
WONG TOY SUN

THE MARVELLOUS

CHINESE TRANSFORMIST

The most wonderful exponent of

ORIENTAL MYSTERY

presenting

A GLIMPSE INTO THE WONDERS OF WORLD'S GREATEST EMPIRE

assisted by his

CHARMING LADY ASSISTANT

THE LADY IN RED

THE GIRL WITH THE SIXTH SENSE

THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE

Write her a question on a piece of paper, fold it up and put it in your pocket and she will tell you your name, tell your question and give you a correct answer.

Ninety Nine in One Hundred

Her answers come true

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS private or love affairs, Ask

THE LADY IN RED

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

SEE KNOWS EVERYTHING

LA PETIT ZILLA

Bombay's charming soubrette In a bunch of new choruses

MISS XAIDA STELLA

The Australian Vesta Tilley in a budget of new Songs

MISS QUEENIE LLOYD

THE CUTE KID in some more Dashes of her own

THE WEATHERLEYS

SURPRISE PARTY

in

A MUSICAL TRIFLE

"LET EM ALL COME"

A Pot pourrie of Merry Songs and Dances

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Saturday Sept. 8th from 6-30 to 8-30 and Sunday 9th from 10 & 12 Special & Different Variety Performances at

EDWARDES THEATRE

Watch for full particulars.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE THEATRE OF STAR ATTRACTIONS.

NEXT SAT. 8th SEPT. AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A STUPENDOUS CHAPLIN COMEDY!

CHAS. CHAPLIN'S LATEST STUNT!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S BURLESQUE on "CARMEN"

A Gold Medal Feature Comedy in FOUR ACTS.

READ THIS REPORT

"CROWDS, NOT ONLY BREAK ALL BOX-OFFICE RECORDS, BUT ENTRANCE DOORS AS WELL AT SHOWINGS OF CHAPLIN BURLESQUE ON CARMEN"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Renowned for showing the best pictures.

Lamington Road. TO-NIGHT TELEPHONE 2020.

PEARL of the ARMY
is a serial of
THRILLS
A vivid, daring story unmarking America's secret foes, with peerless, fearless
PEARL WHITE
as "America's Joan of Arc," supported by a great cast.

PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

A film that every patriotic citizen must see.

ALSO

"SPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY."

Coloured.

See our brave Indian soldiers in training.

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

Latest from Blighty.

"DEAR BARGAIN"

and

"SCHEMER SKINNY'S SCANDAL"

Comics.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE, Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT at 9.30 TO-NIGHT

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

WOLSELEY CHARLES' Famous Company

"THE SCAMPS"

In their Popular Variety Entertainment

"AS MERRY AND BRIGHT AS EVER"

Plan at ROSE & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P. M.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S MASTERPIECE.

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA IN 5 PARTS.

ELDORADO

DON'T FORGET

To-night To-night

At 10-15 p. m.

4th, 5th, & 6th Episodes of

THE BROKEN COIN

ALSO

"THE PURPLE MASK"

AND

"THE PERIL'S OF THE SECRET SERVICE"

At 6-45 p. m. and 8-30 p. m.

SCREEN, MAGAZINE & COMIC.

Telephone No. 1304. LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

TO NIGHT AT 9-30

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

The ever-popular farce about doings in a country house where the guests got their rooms mixed up. Mr. Wheeler Dryden plays the part of the Butler.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

The immensely popular melodrama which drew a packed house at last Saturday's Matinee.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.

The famous French farce:

"THE GLAD EYE"

All about the man who posed as a great aviator in order to spend jolly week-ends in Paris.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

OWING TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS

"PEG O' MY HEART."

THE RUN ON THIS MATINEE BOOKING-PLAN WAS SO GREAT THAT WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME AFTER IT WAS OPENED AT 10 A. M. ALMOST ALL SEATS WERE TAKEN UP. SO ONLY A FEW SEATS ARE AVAILABLE NOW.

Seats at the side of the House are as good as those in the other positions.

Night prices: Rs 4, 3, 2, 1 and ans. 8. Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.

Matinee prices Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and annas 8. Boxes Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Saturday:—Till 1 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Every Evening at 6-45.

"THE MAGPIE"

"THE DRIFTER"

"A HASTY HAZING"

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		5,000
Mid. Americans		16.10
Egyptian F.G.F.		28.50
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	21.50
	Jan.	21.33
	Mar.	21.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Sept.	16.77
Sept.-Oct.	16.47
Oct.-Nov.	16.06
Nov.-Dec.	15.85
Dec.-Jan.	15.80
Jan.-Feb.	15.40
Feb.-Mar.	15.31
Mar.-April.	15.22
April-May.	15.14
May-June.	15.06
June-July.	14.98

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	20.90
Nov.	21.16

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.70
" " Fully Good	14.85
" " Fine	15.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.20
" " " Fully Good	16.45
" " " Fine	16.70
" Broach Good	17.04
" " Fully Good	17.72
" " Fine	17.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21.01—00
" " Jan.	21.20—12
" " Mar	20.90—1.00
Spot Cotton at New York	22.05—1.25
" " Orleans	21.55—.95
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21.90+.03
" " Jan.	22.07+.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	93

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	47

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to small supplies and on strength of China exchange—Firm.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ Ex.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	56
Ex. On London at Paris Nominal Francs	27.46

London, Sept. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	47 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ Ex.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½ Ex.
Government Securities 3%	56 Ex.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 3rd.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7/16

London, Sept. 4th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 3rd.

WHEAT.

The Royal Commission has fixed the prices of wheat to Millers, commencing 17th inst as follows:—

Wheat Choice White Karachi	76
" " Bombay	75
" Red Kar chi	77/6
" Calcutta Club No. 2	75
" S 10 Red Delhi	77/6
" Australian	77/6
" Baril or Barletto Rusco 61½ lbs. at discharge	76/9
" " " " " 62 lbs. "	75
" " " " " 63 " "	75/6
" Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs 75/6	

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	580
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	580

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept.	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Aug.-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. No Sellers	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£128½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Octr-Dec.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	3/1
Planatation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/9½

London, Sept 4th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	580
Toria Rapeseed Barley Nominal	..

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Planatation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Owing to the New York opener being considerably lower the tone of the market this morning was easier, and Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 415 Exchange terms and Rs. 414 Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 413 for Good Broach, declined to Rs. 408 and recovered to Rs. 411 in the first few minutes. Later on business was done at Rs. 415. At Colaba the rate was Rs. 411, Japanese export houses being sellers, and the market finally closed at Rs. 410. Fully Good Bengal closed steady at Rs. 315, but Fine Khamgaon-Akola was weak at Rs. 385. A moderate business has been done during the day, but there is still no strength in the market.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the demand has been small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	345
Good M.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	420
Good H.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	405
Good Sawgd Dharwar	..	Augt.-Sept.	456
Good M.G. Coompta	..	Aug.-Sept.	466
Good M. G.	..	Aug.-Sept.	450

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	410
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	385
" Khandeish	..	"	385
" Muthia	..	"	352
" Bengal	..	"	327
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	315

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent: discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	..	April	406/8
Bengal Fully good	..	Jan.	300

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 5th SEPTEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Rem.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	368	358	346			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	368	358	346			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				456		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				451		"
M.G. Westerns				426	412	"
H.G. Westerns				416	402	"
M.G. Compta				466	454	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			488	473		"
M.G. Dhrangadra			484	469		"
M.G. Bagalkot				434		"
H.G. Bijapur				429		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 4th September:—

Cotton	2,991 bales
Wheat	17,519 cwts.
Linseed	21,200 "
Rape, Rai & Mustard seed etc.	700 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,200 "
Castorseed	4,300 "
Rice	30,150 "
Myrabollams	225 "
Cottonseed	1,195 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	3,342 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	422 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 5th Sept., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths:	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	364	358	346	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	368	358	346	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	480	466	.. Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	456 Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	434 Ready
Bijapur	..	..	..	430 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	462 Ready
Westerns (M.G.	..	..	..	426 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	416 Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	476 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 5th.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	0 2 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	0 1 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	0 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 5 0	7 11 0
" Thin	7 2 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 35.15	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	0 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	38 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	42 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 12 0
Mowrasced	3 14 0	7 4 0

Forward.	Rs. as p.
Wheat April-May	6 7 7½
" Sept. Contract	6 8 0
Linseed May	8 0 0
" Sept. Contract	7 12 0

BULLION.

The silver market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through.

Bar Gold 25-15.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-1.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 99-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13 32.
Bank demand on Frances Fr. 193½.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 224.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 344.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 146.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 78.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years January-July 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was weak, on account of vague rumours and Bulls unloading.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,812/8 to 1,820, Fazulbhoys from 822/8 to 815, Madhavjees from 2,440 to 2,415, and closed at 2,420, Nagpurs from 2,420 to 2,410, Luxmi Cotton from 1,300 to 1,315, Pearls from 535 to 530, Shapurji from 127/8, to 125, Simplex from 740 to 727/8.

Century declined to 337/8, Crescents to 241/4, Currimbhoys to 347/8, Davids to 520, Indian Bleechings to 241/4, Indore Malwas to 357/8, Kohinoor to 832/8, and Swadeshis to 1,825.

Manockjee Petit improved to 1,715, New Greats to 207/8.

Tata Iron ordinary shares (old) were steady at 273/12, and deferreds were placed between 1,325 and 1,315, and New deferreds from 300 to 307/8. Katni ordinary steady at 262/8 ex-dividend and deferreds at 1,285, ex-dividend, Bundi declined to 22/8, and Central India Mining to 50½.

Alcock Ashdown declined to 1.120. Brt. Burma petroleum to 7/9, Bombay Burma improved to 1.015, and Tramway to 346/4.

The market closed easy.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st Sept. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Sept. 1917 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	17,60,000	4,46,26,652
A.D.C. Rly	50,300	12,52,037
B.K. Rly	4,200	96,300
C.B. Rly	5,500	1,31,921
Total ..	18,20,000	4,60,76,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Sept. 1916..		
G.I.P. Rly	14,89,678	4,03,84,161
A.D.C. Rly	48,196	12,37,993
B.K. Rly	4,024	1,49,045
C.B. Rly	4,044	1,75,580
Total ..	15,45,922	4,19,36,729
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+2,72,222	+42,42,451
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+2,104	—14,060
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+196	—44,655
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	+556	—43,659

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Sept. 1917	9,300	2,48,318
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Sept. 1916..	6,304	2,25,330
Increase or Decrease ..	+2,996	+22,988

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Sept. 1917	1,400	53,213
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Sept. 1916..	1,160	40,106
Increase or Decrease ..	+240	+13,107

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th June 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

MR. R. P. MASANI'S LECTURE.

Before the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association on Tuesday Mr. R. P. Masani delivered a lecture on "The development of "Salsette." The lecturer, deplored the prevalence of a house famine in Bombay in spite of fascinating sites in Salsette for suburban residence. He said in the year 1908 Government appointed a special officer to inquire into and report on the question of the development of Salsette as a residential area. In the report which he submitted, Mr. Mead, the Special Officer, emphasized the necessity for co-operation between the private owner and the local authority and advocated systematic development under a Town Planning Act. Nothing, however appeared to have been done for some time, but the Town Planning Act has now been passed and a few small schemes have already been notified. If these schemes are pushed through with vigour and their success ensured by a careful and sympathetic handling of the complicated questions that are sure to arise it will be a great step forward to the fruition of the other more ambitious projects. If, on the other hand, these preliminary schemes prove abortive, they will retard the application of the Town Planning Act to other sections of Salsette and elsewhere.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Lecturer then dealt with the question of water supply and observed that schemes were on the anvil some time ago for an independent supply and the sooner they were carried out the better, as with the growing population and industries of Bombay it was doubtful if Bombay would be able to give a sufficient supply to Salsette even though the Tansa supply had been duplicated. As regards malaria, Government had appointed Major Marjoribanks to investigate the malaria conditions prevailing in Salsette with a view to indicating the direction in which and the limits within which residential development should proceed. In this report Major Marjoribanks condemned Trombay and the northern portion of the island generally as malarious, but he recommended the portion south of a line drawn from Ghatkoper to Andheri as being singularly suitable for development and commended with great enthusiasm the islets of the west coast which constituted "the most ideal of all sites for a Garden City." But while healthy tracts have been left undeveloped numerous villas have sprung up on the Agra Road round the stations of the railway in these malarious regions. The only reason for rejecting healthy sites and selecting unhealthy ones is the inducement offered by the existing means of communication. If suitable roads from west to east were constructed, opening up the fever-free districts, these malarious parts would be neglected. No arrangements exist at present for the conservancy of the villages, and even when plague breaks out in these semi-slums, it seemes nobody's concern to do anything in the matter, nobody's duty either to prevent the spread of infection to the adjoining districts. Is it too much to ask that some measures may at least be taken to arrest the spread of infectious diseases? For yaers the necessity of cheap and rapid means of communication with Bombay has been strongly emphasized by all those who have dealt with the question of suburban expansion. The policy of the railway companies is, however, swayed by a different conception of transit obligations. The expected electrification of the suburban lines, which has heretofore buoyed up the resident population of Salsette with hopes of easy and rapid communication with Bombay, is unfortunately not yet within sight. The war entails further delay, but the question of cheap and improved travelling facilities must be kept in the forefront of the programme of development.

So far as Salsette is concerned, it is the increased cost of building rather than the cost of land that is responsible for the slackening of private enterprise in house building Mr. Masani offered several suggestions for reducing the cost of foundations, floorings, roofing superstructure etc. and concluded his lecture with an appeal to experts in the line to come forward and give the public the benefit of their advice in regard to this question of vital importance for the welfare of the city. The ideal provision for the poor and middle class people of our city was a suburban residence. Its importance had not been fully realized. Any thing that was done to popularise suburban life and promote the development of the suburbs would be a distinct step towards the improvement of the health as well as the morals of the people. Here, then, was a vast field for co-operation between Government and the Municipalities concerned, Between the local authorities and land-owners and between owners of adjoining properties. Such co-operation can be most effectively secured by the formation of co-operative societies recognized and supported by Government.

INTER-ARTS STUDENTS OVERBURDENED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a sad fact that Indian students are over-burdened with studies. Our Bombay University had appointed simple and easy Sanskrit books for the Previous Class last year, but this year they have taxed these students who are now in the Inter-Arts with a very heavy and tiresome work. Besides studying Kalidas' Shakuntal they have to study a very big portion from Bana's stiff, clumsy, and unintelligent book the Harshacharit. It is extremely difficult to study this book and I do not know how those students who have volunteered for the I.D.F. and who will be therefore obliged to study it without the aid of Professors while undergoing the three months' training, will be able to study this book. I do hope that our Mother University will please cancel half of the appointed portion. She may consult the Professors in this matter and I have no doubt that they too will side with me.

Hoping my voice is not lost in the wilderness,—Yours etc.

KUSOOM.

Bombay, 3th Sept. 1917.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY FALLING OF A WALL.

LIABILITY OF LESSEE UPHELD AGAINST THAT OF LESSOR.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

Bai Monghibai, widow ..... Plaintiff

v.

(1) Doongersey Lakhmidas and (2) another ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, an owner of a godown, against defendants 1 and 2, lessor and lessee, respectively, of certain premises in Baroda Street, for damages caused to the plaintiff's wall by the falling of the wall of the defendants. There was no question about the falling of the wall or the damage caused. The interesting question argued at the Bar and on which his Lordship dealt at great length in his judgment was about the liability of the lessor or the lessee for damages caused to a third person. His Lordship, though showing his regret, followed the English cases and held that the lessee was liable to the plaintiff for damages caused by the falling of a wall of the premises occupied by him.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the second defendant.

Shortly the facts that gave rise to this suit are as follows:—

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The material facts are that the plaintiff Monghibai owns a godown in Ahmedabad Street between which and Baroda Street, in which the godown belonging to defendant 1 and leased to the second defendant stood, runs a narrow gully three feet wide. On the 19th of February, 1915, the southern wall of the godown in the Baroda Street fell against the north wall of the plaintiff's godown and with it fell a considerable number of bags of rice. The effect of the concussion was to materially damage the plaintiff's northern wall. In respect of that damage not being clear which of the defendants is liable, the plaintiff sues them both. It appears clear that one or the other must be liable; the difficulty is to determine which.

As between defendants 1 and 2, the material facts are that the godown in the Baroda Street was originally erected on land taken on lease from the Port Trust by the predecessor in title of defendant 1. The godown having been duly erected, was leased, in 1910 for a term of five years (the term to commence in 1911) to defendant 2. Thereafter the lease from the Trust was transferred in 1912 to present defendant 1. At that time in accordance with the Trust regulations the godown was inspected by the Port Trust officials and certified to be in good order, so that it is certain that two years after the nominal and one year after the real leasing of the godown to defendant 2, it was still in the estimation of competent authorities thoroughly sound. Nevertheless in 1915 in fair weather and without any apparent cause the southern wall collapsed and the godown then being full of rice bags a great many of them fell with the wall against the plaintiff's wall doing the damage complained of.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that the question then was whether the lessor or the lessee was liable to the plaintiff. The general rule laid down as deducible from the English case law was that the owner or landlord could never be liable for injuries suffered through neglect to keep the demised property in order, except upon the grounds (1) of misfeasance and (2) of breach of contract; i.e. to say, that unless it could be shown that at the time of the original leasing, or if the term be short, on the renewal of each of such terms, the landlord was guilty of misfeasance, i.e. to say, of letting the building in a ruinous and dangerous condition, he could never be liable to the consequences of such condition, unless he had undertaken by special contract to repair. According to the rule just stated defendant 1 could not be liable, as the statement of facts showed that he could not be fixed with liability, on the ground of misfeasance at the time of letting, and the only contract made between himself and the tenant cast on him no more than a duty of making minor repairs to windows, doors and interior fixings.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH CASES.

His Lordship then reviewed at length the cases on this point commencing with *Cheetham v. Hampson*, 1791, 4 *Terms Reports*, 318, right down to the case of *Cavalier v. Pope*, 1906, A. C., 428, and stated that those cases appeared to him to fall into different classes. His Lordship stated that in this country cases might be put which would surely give rise to practical considerations of very great difficulty if the law really was that the occupants or tenants were always liable in the absence of a contract by the landlord fixing responsibility of maintaining repairs upon him to outsiders who might be injured by defects in the structure of the demised premises. If they looked at a case like that of *Bown v. Anderson, L. R.* 1894, 1 Q. B. D. 164, it became apparent that the ground of decision there was that in tenancies for short terms at the expiration of each term and before the commencement of the next, the landlord was always exposed to liability on the ground of misfeasance. The tenancy there was weekly and the case was sent back to the jury to find whether at the commencement of the week during which the accident, the state of the cellar-flap was such as to fix the landlord with liability on the ground of misfeasance in letting his premises in such state.

DIFFICULT PRACTICAL ISSUES.

Let a case, a very common case in the City be taken, a very common case in this City, of a great edifice like the native chawl; it would probably not be an exaggeration to say that many such chawls house one thousand poor tenants; or say one hundred. Most of these were probably weekly or at any rate, short term tenants. Suppose that the whole chawl was thus occupied and to enhance the difficulty of the resulting problem, let it be assumed, that which very seldom happened, that the hundred were all in for a year. At the commencement of the year the premises were in good condition, and therefore, the landlord was guilty of no misfeasance in letting them. He makes no contract with any one of his numerous tenants for repairs or at any rate for more than small necessary internal repairs. Then some unexpected defect in the construction of the whole building began to make itself felt and in the monsoon under pressure of wind and weather, it fell, causing serious injury to adjacent property. Strictly applying the English doctrine it was practically clear if the cases were really meant to go that length, that the tenants collectively would be liable, although the defect may have broken out in a portion of the building affecting perhaps not more than one or two rooms. How the remainder could be supposed to have known of it, or be answerable for it in any way or be under the responsibility of repairing it and so saving the building his Lordship could not imagine and it would be as hopeless to attempt to recover damages from this class of people.

Some one, his Lordship supposed, must always be answerable for a wrong, but, in this case the landlord would certainly escape if he could show at the time he filled his chawl with tenants, the chawl was as far as it could be ascertained in good condition; yet the landlord was the only solvent person, if any extensive injury was caused, to whom the sufferer would look for redress. That might appear to be an extreme case, but it was a case of frequent occurrence in this City although his Lordship had never heard of a fall of these chawls giving rise to litigation on account of injuries inflicted on passers-by or adjoining property. If they turned to the statute law of India, they found the respective rights of landlord's statements summarised in section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act. Those rules were very condensed, but his Lordship did not think, that they contemplated so startling a case as this. It was however clear that clause (n) threw upon a tenant in the absence of any contract to the contrary, the duty of keeping the demised premises in decent repair and restoring them to the landlord at the close of the term in as good a condition as that in which he received them subject only to good tenant-like use and irresistible force.

Now let another extreme case be taken; suppose a tenant went into occupation of what to all appearances were premises in good and reasonable repair for a term of five years and the very next day they fell down causing extensive damage, was the tenant or was the landlord liable? The answer in such a case as that would depend upon the general commonsense that however secure in external appearance, a building which fell down within 24 hours, must have been ruinous or rotten somewhere. The landlord, therefore, would probably be answerable and not the tenant on the ground of misfeasance in letting the building in such a dangerous condition. But the more they extended the time, the more difficult did it become to keep on clear solid grounds, the liabilities of landlord and tenant in circumstances so unusual. Returning to section 108, clause (n), it certainly never could have been the intention of the legislature in the case his Lordship had just supposed that the unfortunate tenant should rebuild the house which had fallen down 24 hours after his tenancy began. Nor did his Lordship think that the words of that section were ever intended to make him liable to rebuild the building which had entirely collapsed. His Lordship took the words to mean no more than that the tenant was to use the premises in a good tenant-like manner and to effect all repairs, which were necessary to be effected in order to prevent the building falling into ruin, or at any rate to give the landlord an notice of the detection of a serious danger of that kind.

LIABILITY OF SECOND DEFENDANT.

His Lordship, in conclusion, remarked that he had given the best attention he could to the difficult point and although he was far indeed from being satisfied with the result it appeared to him that the law did stand so and that in the events which had happened, it was the second and not the first defendant who was liable to the plaintiff for any damage she might have suffered owing to the fault of this godown wall. The plaintiff's suit against the first defendant was, therefore, dismissed with costs by his Lordship and as between plaintiff and the second defendant, if the latter did not accept the plaintiff's estimate of damages, there would be a reference to the Commissioner for ascertaining damages. Costs and further directions were reserved, including the costs which the plaintiff had to pay to the first defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Manekal and Co.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the second defendant:—Messrs. Ardeshir. Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay, conducted by Mr. M. S. BANAJI, F.N.F.A., (London), Prizeman and Honoursman, which stood, FIRST IN INDIA on four occasions in Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations, which is recognised by the Indian Government and which has the rare distinction of having secured a prize in London Chamber of Commerce, Senior Examination in 1916, will form a new batch now. NO ENTRIES CAN BE MADE LATER THAN 7TH SEPTEMBER, for London Chamber of Commerce Examinations to be held in Bombay in May 1918.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE, to suit Merchants and office-going people, are kept at 8 to 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), OR 7-30 to 8-35 p.m., as convenient to individuals.

FEES—Rs. 100 only payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 7 for a full course of 6 Senior and advanced London Commercial Examinations, to be held in Bombay in May, 1918. Apply personally or write to the principal for the detailed prospectus. Please note THE LAST DAY OF ADMISSION IS 7th SEPTEMBER. 9630

APPELLATE SIDE.

HUSBAND POISONED BY WIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Nur, wife of Bhikha Namdar and Piru Bade Khan v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

These were two appeals against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Agreeing with the Assessors, the Sessions Judge found both the accused guilty of murder and abetment of murder respectively of one Bhikha and sentenced them both under sections 302 and 302-109 to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Bhikha Namdar was an inhabitant of Limbasi in the Kaira District. On the morning of the 12th May, he was reported to be dead and suspicion was at once aroused. The Avalkarkun made the investigation and the corpse was sent to the Civil Surgeon at Kaira, who sent the Viscera to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. That being so the police arrested the first accused Nur, who was the wife of the deceased and the second accused Piru who was on friendly terms with Nur as the murderers of Bhikha.

Both the accused made confessions before the committing Magistrate, but subsequently both retracted them in the Sessions Court. The first accused said that she made the confession on account of threat and beating. It was not true. The second accused said that the confession was false. He made it because his mother was ill-treated and was under detention. He did not buy the arsenic, nor was he the lover of Nur.

SESSIONS JUDGE ON CONFESSIONS.

The Sessions Judge observed that the confession of the first accused was a true confession. The evidence pointed only to one conclusion and that was that Bhikha met his death from arsenic administered by his wife, the first accused. Taking with this the fact that the relations of the first accused with Piru were such as to attract attention, he came to the only conclusion that the first accused poisoned her husband at the instigation of Piru in order to marry him, and that Piru incited her to do this and bought the poison to enable her to do so.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments committed the sentence of death of both the accused to those of transportation for life.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

LORRY DRIVER FINED RS. 40.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Sheehy charged Pallonji Rustomji with driving a motor lorry in a rash and negligent manner on Cruickshank Road on the 25th August. The accused was fined Rs. 40.

ANOTHER EXCISE PROSECUTION,

A FIREMAN FINED RS. 35.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha charged Nablakmia Asgarali, a fireman on board a steamer, with being in possession of two pounds of "charas" of the value of Rs. 80 without a license. The accused was fined Rs. 35.

SEQUEL TO G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALLEGED RIOTING AT PAREL

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Bala and nine others, were charged by Superintendent Stenson, with rioting at Parel on Tuesday near the workshops of the G. I. P. Railway. The accused were defended by Mr. Dalal and Mr. Mistri. The case was postponed, and the accused were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

SEQUEL TO GRANT ROAD TRAM TRAEGDY.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. BAMBOAT WITHDRAWN.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Superintendent Williamson appeared and asked permission to withdraw under instructions from the Police Commissioner the charge of rash act brought by Inspector Spiers against Dinshaw J. Bamboat, a medical student. Mr. Bamboat was charged in connection with the tram car collision at the Grant Road Tram Terminus in which another medical student, Pirojsha D. Delvadavala, received injuries culminating in his death. The jury's verdict at the Coroner's inquest held Bamboat innocent. The case was allowed to be withdrawn.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING OPIUM.

A SERANG FINED RS. 100,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha of the Excise Department, charged Mahomed Aminudin, a serang on board the s. s. Dilwara, with being in possession of two and three-quarter pounds of opium of the value of Rs. 95, without a license. Mr. D. S. Erulkar defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of information received that the accused had been smuggling opium to Rangoon, Burma and China, Excise Inspectors Darasha and N. C. Cama and Sub-Inspectors Karanjawala and Udwadia proceeded to the Victoria Docks, where on searching the accused's cabin, they found the opium concealed in a cupboard. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSIFYING OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

CHARGES AGAINST MUCCADAMS' CLERKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Rao Saheb Ragunathrao Tawde of the C. I. D., charged Sitaram Govind and Sonu Pratabji, municipal muccadams, with falsifying municipal books with the intention to defraud and attempting to cheat, and with abetment, and Luxman Shamrao alias Eknath, a municipal contractor's servant, with abetment. Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. B. J. Dhondi, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, and Mr. Kampani defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first two accused, who belonged to the Municipal Roads Department, made entries in certain books to show that certain carts had been employed by the Department, while as a matter of fact they had never been engaged, and they had thus attempted to cheat the Municipality in respect of certain sums of money. It was further alleged that the third accused abetted them in the commission of the offence. There are three cases against the accused, and evidence is being recorded in the first case. Thirteen cart drivers and owners of these carts have been examined by the prosecution. They deposed that on June 23, their carts were not employed by the Municipality, and were engaged elsewhere.

Further hearing is adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT

T I J, Daph F and D, In re Herman Jurgens deceased v The Reverend Aloysius Gyr S J petitioner.

SUIT FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL: LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co: Part heard.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

The following students from the above Institution have been declared successful in the National Union of Teachers' Examination (London) held in April last:—

ADVANCED BOOK-KEEPING.

First Class:—Kalyandas Tribhovandas Mashruvala.

Second Class:—George Joseph Fairfield, Goverdhandas Visanji Gandhi, Manecksha Navroji Malu, Paragji Naranji Desai, Reginald Mendes, Ishwardas Vithaldas Mehta, Dinshawji Dorabji Karkaria, Gebilal Fakabhai Dalal and Chandmall Dharamchand Aurangabadvala.

Among the above students only one had failed last year and all the other students passed at the first attempt.

Only one student passed in the First Class in the whole of Bombay and that student belonged to this Institution.

MASQUERADING AS A MILITARY OFFICER.

STEPHEN HOBSON'S RECORD OF FRAUDS AND ROMANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 3.

Before the court of Mr. T. Howard, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Agra, a young man named Stephen Hobson who had masqueraded as a military officer and had cheated several business houses here, in the Punjab and in Bombay was put up for trial.

He was born in America of English parents. When the war broke out he gave up his business as an electrical engineer, and joined the Gordon Highlanders as a private. He was in the battle of Mons, and was wounded three times. He went back to England, invalided, came out to India with a draft, and was in the troop train disaster in Sindh. He arrived in Nowshera, deserted, and got to Karachi where he was arrested and brought back. He again deserted, got to Lahore where he bought a Lieutenant's uniform and went to Amritsar. There he procured a cheque book from a bank and proceeded to Ambala and Agra, obtaining in the meanwhile about Rs. 1,500 by means of cheques. At Agra he stayed at Lauries Hotel, and bought goods extensively from the local merchants. He then slipped away to Bombay, stayed at fashionable hotels cashing cheques to the value of about Rs. 3,000. He intended boarding a homeward bound steamer, but happened to meet some pretty girls, with whom he chummed up and forgot all about going home. While at Bombay, he stood as the Right Hon. Stephen Hobson and was entertained by a leading Indian Chief. Subsequently, he attracted the notice of Inspector Kilcoin of the Bombay C.I.D. who shadowed him and eventually he was, to use his own words "cooped." The Magistrate explained to the prisoner that he could claim trial by jury, but he waived his right to do so. The formal evidence of identification was then given by Mr. G. Hilton, Manager of the Agra Co-operative Stores, Mohammad Yusuf of Messrs. Allah Bux and Co., Sibumal of Messrs. Ganeshilal and Sons and other victims. The prisoner is at present undergoing sentence of 23 months' imprisonment passed on him at Bombay. Mr. Howard framed charges under section 420 I.P.C. The prisoner similarly pleaded guilty. The case is adjourned.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM A FACTORY,

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, appeared with Mr. H. W. Dixon, managing-Director of H. J. Dixon and Co., Ltd., and applied for a transfer from Mr. B. N. Athavle's Court of a case in which Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorji, Managing Clerk to Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, charged Mr. Dixon under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code with committing a public nuisance.

Mr. Dixon, in his application, alleged:—

1. H. W. Dixon of Bombay, European, residing at 11, Cuffe Parade, Managing-Director of H. J. Dixon and Co., Ltd., the accused, abovenamed make oath and say as follows:—

1. This is a case brought against me by the complainant in the Court of the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate charging me with committing a public nuisance under Section 290 of the Indian Penal Code on an information preferred against me by the complainant.

2. The present information has been filed by the Complainant under the following circumstances:—The complainant, who is a Managing Clerk to Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, obtained a notice against the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under Section 515 of the Municipal Act to direct the Commissioner to take action for the removal of an alleged nuisance alleged to be committed in the factory of Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Company, Limited, of which the accused is a Managing Director. This notice was argued before the learned fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 16th ultimo. During the course of the argument of the said notice the learned Magistrate remarked, "This much is certain that the Section as I see it at present, does not afford any redress to the petitioner, because supposing I were to issue an order on the Municipal Commissioner after proper inquiry, if I come to the conclusion that it is a nuisance and that that nuisance ought to be abated, the only order I can issue is to prosecute the people; and even then the result would be that the Company who are making large profits, would probably be prepared to pay daily a fine of Rs. 50 and continue to cause a nuisance."

(3) After some further argument on both sides, at the suggestion of the Court Mr. Crawford on behalf of the Muncipality undertook to advise the Municipal Commissioner to prosecute the accused under section 394 of the Municipal Act. The learned Magistrate also suggested to the complainant that in the meantime he was at liberty to take action under the Indian Penal Code for the stoppage of the nuisance, as he could not do so under the Municipal Act and that a prosecution under that section would be more effective as he could inflict imprisonment thereunder.

(4) The complainant acting upon the suggestion of the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate filed the present information in the Court of the same learned Magistrate. On perusal of this information I am advised I have a good case in law as well as on the facts alleged.

(5) The case was fixed for hearing on the 30th ultimo, when my counsel applied to the learned Magistrate to adjourn the hearing of this case to enable me to apply for a transfer of this case to some other magistrate, which he did and stated his desire that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate should be informed he had no objection to the transfer.

(6) I apprehend that the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate by suggesting to the complainant that he was at liberty to take action under the Indian Penal Code for the stoppage of the nuisance and having already expressed an opinion prejudicial to me has debarred himself from forming an impartial judgment in this case and however impartial he may wish to be his mind will be influenced by the suggestion made by him and the opinion he has openly expressed both as regards the offence charged and the sentence to be inflicted in case of a conviction.

Under the above circumstances I pray that His Worship, the Chief Presidency Magistrate will be pleased to transfer this case for trial to the Court of some other Presidency Magistrate.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said he would send the application to Mr. Athavle for his remarks.

The death is reported of Mr. P. Godley, Superintendent of Police, Jhang, Punjab, of appendicitis at the Station Hospital Rawalpindi, yesterday.

DEATH OF MR. SARADA CHARAN MITTRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The death occurred yesterday evening of Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court at the age of seventy-two.

Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra, retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, was one of those able Indians who worked their way to the front rank of their profession by dint of hard work, superadded to great natural talents. He was born at Panisthola, in Bengal, in 1848, his father, Eshan Chandra Mittra, was a "banian" of Calcutta, and the family is one of very good social standing in Bengal. Mr. Mittra had the misfortune to lose both parents while still quite young. He was admitted to the Colootollah Branch School, now known as Hare School, in 1858. In the year 1865 he was first on the list of successful candidates at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, after which he continued his studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Mr. Mittra was first among the successful candidates at the First Arts examination in 1867, and the Duff Scholar in Mathematics. In 1868 he married Srimati Krishna Mohini, daughter of Sri Nath Ghosh, and grand-daughter of Raja Sir Radha Kant Deb Bahadur. In 1870 Mr. Mittra was again first on the list of successful candidates in the B.A. examination, and won the Eshan Scholarship. Within a month after appearing at the B.A. examination he passed third on the list for his degree of Master of Arts. In 1871 he carried off the Prem Chand Roy Chand Scholarship and entered Government service as Lecturer in the English Language at the Presidency College. In 1873 Mr. Mittra, having obtained his degree as Bachelor of Laws, was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. He has always been an advanced thinker among the Hindu community, and at this period of his life he joined Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the work of promoting sanction for the remarriage of widows, and became Secretary of the Widow Re-marriage Society. By setting an example in the marriage of one of his sons he first showed the way to the fusion of the sub-castes among the community to which he belonged. Mr. Mittra's practice in the High Court was very successful. Possessing a great knowledge of the principles and practice of the law, and sound judgment and a capacity for the correlation of facts and ideas, combined with great rectitude of purpose and honesty in action, he quickly made his mark. In 1884 he was nominated a member of the Central Text Book Committee. In 1885 he was nominated a Fellow of the Calcutta University, in which capacity he was of great service on the Sanskrit Board and in the Law Faculty. At this time he established the first Hindu boarding institution, named the Calcutta Aryan Institution. In 1895 he was appointed Tagore Law Lecturer, and published a work dealing with the land law of Bengal. In 1902 Mr. Mittra obtained the distinction of being elected President of the Law Faculty of the Calcutta University, and in 1902, and again in 1903, he officiated as Judge of the High Court at Calcutta. At this period he was appointed, by the Bengal Government, to report on the Budh-Gaya dispute, and his report, when issued, was regarded by Sir John Bourdillon as a "monument of erudition, moderation, impartiality, and care." In February, 1904, he was permanently appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and his appointment was confirmed by his Majesty the King-Emperor on the 29th April of that year. He retired from the Bench under the sixty years' rule on the 18th December 1908. Mr. Mittra won the applause of the whole country by his capacity and uprightness as a Judge. He was an active contributor to the literature of the day and published a whole series of articles in Bengali and English periodicals on philological, historical biographical, sociological, judicial, and agricultural subjects. He published a Note on a uniform script for India, which created an active and profound interest all over the country. He found time to edit an annotated edition of several ancient Bengali works and of Vidyapati's "Padavali," and also edited the "Kayastha Karika" (genealogical tables) of all the Kayastha families of one section of Bengal. Mr. Mittra was actively engaged in promoting the All-India Hindu Association and Co-operative Credit Societies, in ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes and in several other social and industrial movements. He presided at the Co-operative Credit Society Conference held at Midnapure in 1910.

NANDKOOVERBA CHARITABLE ZENANA HOSPITAL.

During the month of August, the number of patients treated in the hospital was 3,941, out of whom 2,391 were women and 1,550 children.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association a meeting of all ladies of the Kanara Saraswat community will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to form a Ladies' Section of the Association. Lady Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All ladies of the community have been invited to attend.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS RESULTS,

The results o the London National Union of Teachers Commercial Examinations held in Boubay in April 1917 were received by the last mail according to which the following 23 students of Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, are declared successful:—

First Class:—N. C. Rangwala, M. S. Shaw and N. H. Taraporevala.

Second-Class:—T. P. Bardi, B. C. Bhappu, H. J. Bhivandiwalla, M. R. Borker, C. D. Chowdhari, J. E. Cooper, J. P. DeSouza, P. D'Souza, A. M. Damania, J. H. M. Fada, M. R. Gaya, S. V. Gokaranker, M. B. Kalyanpur, K. K. Mody, O. C. Mody, H. D. Mowji, G. S. Palekar, J. Parke, K. B. Pastakia, E. B. Vatcha.

SLEEPING NIGHT WATCHMAN RUN OVER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Rajakhan Sadakhan, aged 24 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was employed as a night watchman in the Port Trust Railway, did duty at Wadala. His duty was to look after empty waggons. At 5-30 a.m. on Monday some empty waggons were shunted at the station and one Bothi went to look them on to the waggons already there, which were pushed backward by the impact. Whilst walking along the line, Bothi saw the deceased lying there. The deceased's body was lying outside the rail and the severed head lying within the rail. Beneath the body was his blanket. The jury returned the verdict, that the death was caused by the deceased having had his head severed during shunting operations at Wadala, he, being a night watchman, having gone to sleep with the rail for a pillow.

The total number of applicatiions received for the Indian Defence Force for the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, non-British Section is 688.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th of Adhik Dhadrapad, 1915.
Mahomdan: 18th of Julkat, 1335.
Jewish: 19th of Elul, 5677.
Parsi: 1st Gatha, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 24 min. Sunset 6h. 51 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. H. M. Mehta's public lecture on "Cotton Industry and its Future," Sydenham College Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Dr. Harold Mann's public lecture on Temperance and the War, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Scamps" at 9-30; Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "What the Butler Saw".

Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	14 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 42	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signal ed
Calcutta Do. do.	
Madras Do. do.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

NOTICE TO JURYMEN,

The services of gentlemen of the Special Jury will not be required before Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 10th instant at 10-30 a.m.

No Parsi Juror need attend either on Monday, the 10th or Tuesday, the 11th instant.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

PANNALAL POORANCHAND JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rai Bahadur Buddridas Mookim of Calcutta, the above school was closed yesterday.

A CORRECTION.

In the list of new members of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League published yesterday, the name Hurju Mooso Kapadia should read Hajee Moosa Kapadia.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Dubai, Linga, Fao, Koweit and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th September, 1917.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 9 a.m. on that date.

LECTURE ON COTTON INDUSTRY AND ITS FUTURE.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College, Students' Union, a public lecture will be delivered to-day by Mr. H. M. Mehta on "Cotton Industry and its Future" at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, when Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst will preside.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Jeenabhai Alibhai, a stationary merchant of Borah Bazaar, reports that at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning he left his "bundi" hanging on a nail in his shop and went upstairs. Ten minutes later he returned to the shop, when he missed the "bundi" in the pockets of which were currency notes for Rs. 2,000, and a watch and chain valued at Rs. 460.

Bhimji Megji, a cloth merchant, reports that his house at Mangaldas Road was broken into some time during Tuesday night and pearl and ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,984 carried away from a drawer of his safe.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS,

Parvatibai, a Hindu woman, aged 56 years, was attempting to cross the road in front of military ambulance car No. 69 which was going along Girgaum Road on Tuesday, when she was knocked down. She was injured and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died yesterday. It is alleged that the driver Dhondu Succaram was on the proper side of the road and sounded the horn. It is further alleged that the woman got confused which caused the accident.

Mahomed Taher, a Mahomedan boy, aged 12 years, was trying to cross Sandhurst Road on Tuesday, when in doing so he came in front of motor ambulance No. 64 driven by Private Godfrey, which was going along the road towards Cumballa War Hospital. He was knocked down and was injured and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Kashibai, a Hindu woman, aged 40 years, in attempting to cross the road in front of motor car No. 5890 which was being driven along Sandhurst Road on Tuesday, was knocked down and injured. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

IMPORTANT VICEREGAL STATEMENT.

INDIA'S ALTERED STATUS IN EMPIRE.

"SUBSTANTIAL STEPS" TOWARDS FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

APPEAL FOR A CALM ATMOSPHERE.

ARMY REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The first meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber, Viceregal lodge. All the members were present, except Mr. B. N. Basu, who, however, it is understood, has not yet resigned. The visitors' gallery was packed with ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian. Lady Chelmsford was present also. After his Excellency had taken his seat, Messrs. C. E. Low, M. N. Hogg, C. A. Kincaid, J. G. Jennings, M. E. Couchman, D. S. Bray and Sir B. M. Chitnavis took the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Sir Sankaran Nair laid two statements on the table:—(1) showing the number of schools, which have adopted and encouraged the boy-scout movement in each province and (2) the number of the elected and nominated members of the different universities in India.

After interpellations his Excellency the Viceroy rose to speak at eleven thirty and spoke for full one hour and ten minutes. He concluded amidst loud cheers from the members. On the conclusion of his Excellency's speech, Sir William Vincent introduced a bill to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of cinematographs.

H. E. the Viceroy reviewed all the forward steps during the sixteen months of his viceroyalty. After paying a tribute to Mr. Basu and Sir P. B. Pattani, whose presence in London would, in his opinion, secure full representation of the current political views in India, he passed on to large questions, asking that his administration should be judged on the work accomplished and not on promises made, and outlined his policy as follows:—First to secure that the services of the Indian Army should not go unrecognised or unrequited and that rewards to them should hold a foremost place. Secondly, that we should endeavour to remove any grievances either sentimental or material which may be found to exist. Thirdly, that we should define the goal of British rule in India and map out the roads leading to that goal.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

Detailing the reforms under the first heading his Excellency declared that a great advance had been made in bettering the pay and prospects of the Indian Army and foreshadowed land grants or the equivalent thereof to Indian soldiers of distinction, and the institution of a special school for the education of the sons of Indian officers. Alluding to the recent opening of commissions to Indians, he pleaded for loyal co-operation from those who saw danger and difficulty in the Government's policy as well as from those who might be impatient of mere beginnings.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

Dealing with the progress made in the second part of the programme, he repeated previous remarks of his that the position accorded to India in the War Conference marked the beginning of a new chapter in India's history under the Imperial flag, and claimed that events had proved him to be right. At the Imperial Cabinet also, which was to meet once a year, India would have one representative as the Self-Governing Colonies.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN COLONIES.

As regards the position of Indians in other parts of the Empire his Excellency said:—"The Dominion representatives have accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment and have commended it to the favourable consideration of their Governments. First, facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to the subjects of other Oriental nations; secondly, facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting colonies for travel and study as apart from settlement; thirdly, Indians who have already been permitted to settle should receive a sympathetic treatment."

COTTON DUTIES.

Referring to the cotton duties he ventured to prophesy that, as in indentured emigration, such things once abolished could never be revived and added that the Government of India would offer the most strenuous opposition were such a course proposed.

I. D. FORCE.

After expressing regret that Indians had not joined the Indian Defence Force in greater numbers, he went on to say that in solving the problems connected with the administration of the Arms Act, the Government of India would not be a party to continuing to base exemptions on racial distinctions.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

His Excellency then turned to the third task of Government, namely, constitutional reforms and said:—"At the meeting of the very first Executive Council which I held as Viceroy and Governor-General, I propounded two questions to my Council:—(1) What is the goal of British rule in India? (2) What are the steps on the road to that goal? We came to the conclusion, which I trust most of the hon. members will agree was inevitable, that the endowment to British India as an integral part of the British Empire, with Self-Government was the goal of the British rule. To achieve that end, three courses were possible:—(1) in local Self-Government, (2) in greater and more responsible employment of Indians under the Government and (3) in the domain of the Legislative Council."

Referring to these he said: "I may say frankly that the Government of India recognise fully that advance must be made on this last road simultaneously with the advances on the other two, and his Majesty's Government in connection with the goal which they have outlined in their announcement, have decided that substantial steps should be taken in that direction as soon as possible."

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

Incidentally. Lord Chelmsford referred to the coming visit of Mr. Montagu. He stated that a similar invitation had been sent to Mr. Chamberlain who, however, resigned before accepting it. Continuing he said that he, for his part, would leave nothing undone to enable him to receive all suggestions of representative bodies and others he hight desire and suggested to the hon. members that the intervening time before his arrival might be spent in the quiet examination of the arguments to be placed before him and asked if it was too much to expect that when he comes he should find a calm atmosphere, suggested policies carefully thought-out and supported by sober argument and concrete facts, and a spirit of sobriety, worthy of the issues to be examined.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

His Excellency touched on education and declared that there was no direction in which an advance was more urgently needed than here, where advance was specially essential in relation to political progress.

He next detailed the increasing part played by India in the war in the three directions of materials, men and money, and dwelt at length on the work turned out by the Munitions Board which promised to be of great importance not only from the point of view of the war, but also of Indian industries generally.

His Excellency also expressed his great appreciation of the part played by the Native Chiefs and announced the abolition of the preventive Customs line at Viramgam.

After expressing his gratification at the great response made to the War Loan the Viceroy said that a mint for coining sovereigns would be established at Bombay as a provisional measure.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the substance of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech:—"First let me welcome you to another session. You will already have heard from the Secretary in the Legislative Department that I am attempting this year to make the Simla session more interesting, to admit resolutions and to get forward with legislation. But all this, as I think the Hon. members will on reflection understand, can only be done under certain conditions. The administrative work of the departments has to be carried on, and the situation of the Council chamber is the reverse of convenient for the majority of the members. When you adjourn you are far from your places of habitation and any reasonable period of adjournment would practically be absorbed in passing to and fro. The Hon. members and secretaries also have to get through their daily work. I propose therefore each day to sit approximately until 2 p.m. and then to adjourn until the next day of the session. In this way, we shall get through I hope the greater part of our work and shall not put the members to an excessive amount of inconvenience. The large number of resolutions received will however make it difficult for us to achieve this, unless the members co-operate in expediting businesses. I have gone into the matter with the Secretary in the Legislative Department, who is, as you all know, exceedingly solicitous for the comfort and convenience of the Hon. members and I hope that the arrangements he has made will meet with favour in your eyes. In any case if the Hon. members are dissatisfied, they have only to mention the matter to Mr. Muddiman and I shall be very happy to consider any representation which they may wish to make.

INDIA COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

"Before I proceed to discuss the larger questions, I should like to allude to the loss which the Council is shortly to sustain through the appointment of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu to the Council of the Secretary of State. Mr. Basu has been a conspicuous figure in this Council and has won for himself the esteem and regard of us all. The many committees to which he was appointed, the attention which was always paid to his speeches, the cordial reception which has been accorded to his appointment, all testify to the high position which he had won for himself. Speaking for myself, my pleasure in suggesting his name to the Secretary of State was tempered by the sense of the loss which we should sustain through his appointment. On the other hand, I was most anxious that there should be on the Secretary of State's Council one who was in intimate touch with the latest political developments, and I am sure we can all agree that in Mr. Basu the Secretary of State has obtained an adviser who will be of eminent service.

"Sir Prabhashanker Pattani had only lately joined us, but equally I feel that in him the Secretary of State will find one, whose long intimacy with the Native States will enable him to advise with authority from the point of view of those States. His period of office also on the Council of the Governor of Bombay will have given him an insight into the administration which cannot fail to be of value. I do not think that any one who has come in contact with him, can have failed to be impressed by his sagacity and earnestness of purpose. In recording then our sense of loss by the departure of these two eminent colleagues, we can, I think, congratulate ourselves that their services are not lost to India, but are merely translated to another and most honourable sphere of usefulness in the cause of their native land. I must remind you in this connection, that the Secretary of State has now three Indian members on his Council. The presence of these members in London will, I think, secure the full representation of the current political views in India, when momentous questions of policy have to be decided.

THE THREE MAIN TASKS.

"I now come to the larger questions. It is just a year ago since this Council came together as a new council and I presided over you as Viceroy for the first time. It was then early days for me to put before you my hopes and fears, my aims and aspirations. Moreover I laid down for myself as a principle of conduct, that I would make no promises of which I could not see the prospect of early fulfilment. It is one of the accusations which is sometimes brought against the Government, that lavish promises are made that days and weeks and months and years pass and that the promises are not honoured. I shall not argue the point whether this can or cannot be described as true, but for myself, I shall ask you to judge my administration on the work accomplished and not on promises made, and now let me put before the Hon. members in as clear, succinct and unvarnished a manner as possible what has been done during the sixteen months of my administration and what we hope to do. Dismiss from your minds any pre-conceived ideas as to motives. It is an old legal maxim, that the law does not enquire into the motives, but judges of a man's intentions by his acts. This is the principle on which I would ask you to arrive at your conclusions. You, gentlemen, are here to co-operate with the Government in its policy and administration. It is before you then, in the first place, that I lay an account of what my Government has done and is hoping to do. I think, I may outline our policy generally as follows:—We put before ourselves three main tasks, first to secure that the services of the Indian Army should not go unrecognised or unrequited and that rewards to them, should hold the foremost place, secondly, that we should endeavour to remove any grievances either sentimental or material which we found to exist, thirdly, that we should define the goal of British rule in India and map out the roads leading to that goal.

THE ARMY.

"Let me take these steps in order and examine what progress has been accomplished. First then, with regard to the army I venture to think that the Hon. members and India generally will approve our determination to mark in as signal a manner as possible the services of those gallant soldiers, who are upholding India's honour on the battle-fields of three continents. The pay of Indian officers, sub-assistant surgeons and non-commissioned officers has been substantially increased. The rates of batta allowed on field service have been raised. Ordinary pensions have been improved, while wound and injury pensions have been enhanced and made admissible under more generous conditions. The soldierly qualities of the personnel of our mule transport corps, who have rendered such excellent service on every front have been recognised and rewarded by the grant to them of combatant status, thus placing them on the same footing as other Indian soldiers. In addition to the above the grant of free rations, which in the case of Indian ranks was formerly restricted to those serving in the field, has now been extended to all combatants serving in India. The value of this concession is equivalent to an increase of over 30 per cent. to the sepoys' pay and is thus in effect a handsome addition to the latter. This concession should prove of great benefit to the health and physical development of the soldier, and to judge from the stimulating effect which it has on recruiting and the favourable reports which have reached us, it has met with very general approval. Recent gazettes have shown that the individual gallantry and good services of Indian officers and men have been liberally and promptly rewarded, and we have now under consideration a scheme for the bestowal of land grants or equivalent alternative rewards on Indian soldiers who have rendered specially meritorious service, and we hope that it will be brought into operation before long. We have accepted the Commander-in-Chief's recommendations for the improvement of the lines of Indian troops including the quarters of Indian officers, and these reforms when carried into effect add greatly to the comfort of all ranks We also have before us proposals for the replacement of the regimental hospitals of the Indian troops by well equipped and adequately staffed station hospitals. These proposals, besides increasing the efficiency of the Indian medical service will secure for the patients a higher standard of comfort and attention than is possible under present conditions. The hon. members will recollect that Captain Ajab Khan at our last session put forward several suggestions for the Commander-in-Chief's consideration in regard to various minor details affecting the contentment and well being of the Indian soldier. I am informed that many of these suggestions have been adopted, while others are receiving sympathetic attention. As a memorial to the services of the Indian Army in the present war, we contemplate the institution of a school for the education of the sons of Indian officers. There is no body of men which has rendered more faithful and loyal service and we hope that this school prove themselves worthy sons of their may not only enable the next generation to gallant fathers, but to start careers with educational advantages, which will enable those who show special ability and character to rise high in the service of their King-Emperor.

GRANT OF COMMISSIONS.

Last but not least I may mention that we have forwarded to the Secretary of State a despatch embodying our proposals for opening to Indians British commissions in his Majesty's Army and we have been informed by him that his Majesty's Government accept our proposals, of which they had received the main outlines by telegram. As a mark of his approbation of their services during the war, his Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint nine Indian officers to British commissions with effect from the 25th August. I would remind the Hon. members that the question of commissions is one that dates back to what I may describe as prehistoric times. It has been the subject of discussion by Government after Government and Lord Curzon hoped that by the institution of the Imperial Cadet Corps he had taken the first step towards solving the difficulty. Years slipped by, however, and nothing was done until we took up the matter again. I do not disguise from you that the problem bristles with difficulties. Nevertheless, we have grappled with them with a sincere desire to arrive at some practical solution. The appointment of the nine Officers referred to may be regarded as an earnest of the favourable attitude of his Majesty's Government towards our proposals. We now trust that our efforts to dispose of a problem of which the solution is long overdue will be met by goodwill on all sides. We ask for loyal co operation on the part of those who see danger and difficulty in our policy, as also on the part of those who may be impatient of mere beginnings.

INDIA'S POSITION IN THE EMPIRE.

Let me now turn from the army to the second task which we set ourselves. There have been outstanding for many years matters which have been regarded as grievances by Indians. We felt as a Government that it was our duty to endeavour to remedy those grievances and that no policy of reform would be complete which did not include an earnest endeavour to do away with them. I will proceed to narrate what progress has been made in this direction. The position of India within the Empire has obviously the first claim on our attention. You will perhaps remember what Lord Hardinge said in his speech of 22nd September, 1915, to this Council. From this statement of the actual constitution of the Imperial Conference you will see that the ultimate decision upon the representation of India at the next meeting of the Conference rests with the Conference itself. It is, of course, premature to consider the manner in which the representation of India, if admitted, should be effected, but, *prima facie*, it would appear reasonable that India should be represented by the Secretary of State and one or two representatives nominated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy, such nominees being ordinarily selected from officials resident or serving in India. The next step was taken when his Majesty's Government decided at the beginning of this year to convene a special War Conference in London and the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India nominated his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, his Honour Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha as his colleagues in the representation of India, a notable advance on the representation which Lord Hardinge foreshadowed. In alluding to this subject, I said at our last session, "I am sorry to think that the enormous importance of the decision taken by his Majesty's Government stands in danger of being minimised and discounted by hasty and not very well informed criticism". As the French proverb has it, it is the first step which counts, and India has been admitted to-day for the first time to a place of honour at the Council table of the Empire. It marks a point in the history of India, which though it may not be seen in its true perspective to-day, will, I have no hesitation in saying, be the beginning of a new chapter in India's history under the Imperial flag. I think, I can claim to-day, that events have proved me to be right. An Imperial Cabinet, it is now announced, is to meet once a year, India is to be represented in this Cabinet and one representative from India is to attend the Cabinet in the same way that one representative attends from each Self-Governing Dominion. The status of India in the Empire is thus fully recognised and advance has been made, such indeed as might have been hoped for, but was scarcely to be expected a year ago.

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY.

Again, as regards the position of India in the Empire, the Dominion representatives have accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment and have commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments: First, that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to subjects of other oriental nations; secondly that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study as apart from settlement; thirdly that Indians who have already been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment. We in this country may regret that these principles do not go further. But I think Hon. Members will admit that a great advance has been made in this most important question and let me bring to your notice in this connection a notable utterance in the Canadian Parliament on 18th May last. Sir Robert Borden said:—"I found it of very great advantage in discussing matters of common concern to India and ourselves that we had the representatives of India at the Conference. I invited the members of the Conference to meet informally at the hotel at which I was staying. We had a free, full and frank discussion of the whole situation in so far as the Dominions are concerned. India has had matters of difference, matters sometimes of controversy with South Africa, perhaps also with Australia and New Zealand and on some occasions with Canada. Sir Satyendra Sinha stated the case from the Indian standpoint with great ability and fairness, conspicuous moderation and very deep feeling. His address to us was not the less impressive because it was so fair and so moderate. On our part we spoke with equal freedom, equal frankness, and I hope with equal moderation. The net result was the resolution at which we arrived, and which I have read. Its basis is the idea that the self-respect of India shall be maintained by an agreement that whatever measures we enforce in regard to the emigration or the visits of Indians to Canada shall also prevail with regard to the emigration or visits of Canadians to India. I do not think that any one in this house can dispute the fairness of that proposal Upon certain other matters which we discussed I need not dwell to-day. I see nothing but good in the presence of India at that Conference and I believe that there will be no objection in this house or in this country to having this great Dependency of the Empire represented at future meetings. India has been splendidly loyal in this war and has contributed of her manhood and of her treasure for the purpose of enabling us to win it. We must take that all into account. Her civilisation is different from ours. It is more ancient, in some respect it may be said to be on a higher plane. There is more of idealism in their civilisation, more perhaps of materialism in ours. I am not disposed to discuss the question as to whether one or the other of the civilisations is superior; but I do say that the Indian civilisation is entitled to our respect and that we must do our part in making the inhabitants of that great Dependency of the Empire feel that they are not treated with contumely or injustice by the people of any of the dominions. I believe that purpose will be carried out. I believe it will be materially assisted by the Conference which we had with the Indian representatives."

ABOLITION OF INDENTURED IMMIGRATION.

I think we may congratulate ourselves on Sir Robert Borden's sympathetic speech and see in it a happy augury for the future. Again in the abolition of indentured immigration we may claim to have satisfactorily dealt with another grievance. I think Hon. members in the past scarcely realised the difficulties with which the Government of India had to contend in relation to this matter. Pledges had been given with regard to the maintenance of the system until a substitute had been found, which though understood in India to mean abolition within a very short period was understood in a very different sense in the colonies. I had to be jealous of India's good faith in this matter, but I am glad to say that the action which we took in prohibiting emigration under the Defence of India Act, thus leading to abolition, is now fully accepted and understood by the colonies and the Colonial Office, and for this removal of any misunderstanding we have to thank our delegates to the Imperial Conference, Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha, who, by their explanation of India's attitude at a meeting held at the Colonial Office, were able to remove any suspicion of bad faith which might have attached to our action.

COTTON DUTIES.

I need not dwell at length on the well-worn theme of the cotton duties. This matter has been a source of grievance upon which the British and Indians have alike expatiated for the past twenty odd years. That grievance has now in a large measure been removed and while, of course, we know that the action taken is to be subject to reconsideration when the fiscal arrangements of the different parts of the Empire come to be reviewed at the end of the war, I venture to prophesy, as I did in the case of indentured emigration, that such things when once abolished, cannot be revised. and I need hardly say that the Government of India would offer the most strenuous opposition were such a course proposed. I think you may take it that in any fiscal changes which may be introduced after the war, the interests of India will be fully considered.

VOLUNTEERING.

There still remain two subjects of grievance, viz., Indian volunteering and the administration of the Arms Act. In my speech on the Indian Defence Force Bill, I said that we have known it under the Volunteers' Act of 1869, that it is useless to spend money on a military force which is bound to be ineffective under the conditions and nature of its existence. But under the Indian Defence Force Act we offered an opportunity for Indians to enlist and men have been enrolled and University companies have been established at Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad. These corps though not nearly as strong in numbers as we could have wished will afford us some useful guidance as to the future. I can only regret that the experiment has not been more successful and here though the subject is not strictly germain to the matter in hand, I should like to congratulate Bengal on the battalion of regular soldiers which it has raised, and those, Dr. Mullick in particular, who have been instrumental in raising it. I hear the very highest praise given to the keenness and the zeal of the men and I look forward to their proving their prowess against the foe

ARMS ACT.

The question of the administration of the Arms Act is one which requires considerable and detailed examination. We have had it under examination now for some time and we are still awaiting the views of Local Governments on our proposals. But this much I can say that we, as the Government of India, will not accept any solution of this question which continues to base exemption on racial distinctions.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

I now turn to the third task, viz., constitutional reforms. At the very first Executive Council which I held as Viceroy and Governor-General I propounded two questions to my Council: (1) What is the goal of British rule in India, (2) what are the steps on the road to that goal. We came to the conclusion, which I trust most Hon. Members will agree was inevitable, that the endowment of British India as an integral part of the British Empire with Self-Government, was the goal of British rule, and his Majesty's Government have now put forward in precise terms their policy, which I may say that we as the Government of India regard in substance as practically undistinguishable from that which we put forward. With regard to the second question, after careful and detailed examination of the ground, we arrived at the decision that there were three roads along which an advance should be made towards the goal. The first road was the domain of Local Self-Government, the village, the rural board, and the town or municipal council. The domain of urban and rural self-government, is the great training ground from which political progress and a sense of responsibility have taken their start, and we felt that the time had come to quicken the advance to accelerate the rate of progress, and thus to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the average citizen and to enlarge his experience. The second road, in our opinion, lay in the domain of the more responsible employment of Indians under Government. We felt that it was essential to the progress towards the goal, that Indians should be admitted in steadily increasing proportion to the higher grades of the various services and departments, and to more responsible posts in the administration generally. It is, I think obvious, that this is a most important line of advance. If we are to get real progress it is vital that India should have an increasing number of men versed not only in the details of every day administration, but in the whole art of Government. I doubt whether there is likely to be anyone who will cavil at the general conclusions at which we arrived as to these two roads of advance, but agreement must not blind us to their instruction than the liberty to to make mistakes. The first and foremost principle which was enunciated in Lord Ripon's Self-Government resolution of May 1882, and was subsequently emphasised by Lord Morley and Lord Crewe in their despatches of 27th November, 1908, and 11th July, 1913, respectively, was that the object of Local Self-Government is to train the people in the management of their own local affairs and that political education of this sort must take precedence of mere considerations of departmental efficiency. We are in complete accord with that principle hence our advocacy of an advance along the first road. Equally we realise the paramount importance of training in administration which would be derived from an advance along the second road. There is nothing like administrative experience to sober the judgment and bring about an appreciation of the practical difficulties which exist in the realm of administration and it is from this source that we may look forward in the future to an element of experienced and tried material for the Legislative Assemblies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

We came now to our third road, which lay in the domain of the Legislative Councils. As Hon. Members will readily appreciate, there is no subject on which much difference of opinion exists and with regard to which greater need is required for careful investigation and sober decision. I may say frankly that we, as the Government of India, recognise fully that advance must be made on this road simultaneously with the advances on the other two and his Majesty's Government in connection with the goal which they have outlined in their announcement have decided that substantial steps in the direction of the goal they define should be taken as soon as possible. Some criticism has been directed against the Government of India on the score that we have not disclosed the policy outlined in our despatch. I must remind Hon. Members that decision on such a question rests not with the Government of India but with the authorities at Home. Moreover, on the larger question of a declaration of policy, in view of its unique importance I steadfastly refused in the face of much adverse criticism to anticipate by any statement of my own, the decision of His Majesty's Government, who alone could make a final and authoritative statement and I was careful to warn Hon. Members in my opening speech to them last February of the likelihood of delay owing to the grave pre-occupations of the Cabinet at Home.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT

Well, this, however, is, I hope, now immaterial, for his Majesty's Government have announced their policy and have authorised the Secretary of State with his Majesty's approval to accept my invitation to visit India and to examine the issues on the spot. I had invited Mr. Chamberlain to visit India some time back. He was on the point of accepting when his resignation took place. Immediately on Mr. Montagu's assumption of office I expressed the hope that he would see his way to accept the invitation which I had extended to his predecessor, and I am delighted that the Cabinet have decided that he should accept.

(Continued on page 8.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"RAST-GO."—Since a suit has been filed in the High Court, we think it better not to publish your letter.
"H. P. N. K."—Many thanks.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September, 6, 1917.

A NEW ERA?

We must defer a detailed discussion of the very important speech delivered by his Excellency the Viceroy at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday. The speech is of a most comprehensive character, dealing with every topic of importance at the present juncture in considerable detail,—except one which his Excellency, perhaps wisely under the circumstances, deliberately avoided beyond a very brief reference. Moreover, the full text of the speech was not completely in our hands until a late hour last night. The question in regard to which the country has awaited his Excellency's pronouncement with the greatest anxiety, however, is, of course, the present political situation. As to this, the restrained, and one may, perhaps, be allowed to say, the changed tone in which Lord Chelmsford dealt with this matter will, we think, be appreciated by the Indian public, who have earnestly and sincerely hoped for a pronouncement which will enable the country to settle down to the consideration of the problem before it in that calm atmosphere for which Lord Chelmsford pleads. The one obstacle to that desirable consummation, hitherto, has been the unsympathetic and discouraging declarations regarding Indian aspirations that have emanated from high authority. We welcome the contrast between the speech of yesterday in which his Excellency defined the position of his Government and those to which we have been treated in the past. The tone is gratifyingly different to that of Lord Pentland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Ronaldshay, and even to that of previous utterances of Lord Chelmsford himself; and we have no fault to find with the manner or the terms in which the Viceroy identified his Government wholeheartedly with the policy of the Imperial Government and his recognition of the immediate need of "substantial steps" being taken towards the goal of full Self-Government within the Empire. It was to be preferred that his Excellency should content himself with this bare declaration. We do not know how far he has advanced in his own views or whether he has advanced at all. It is not necessary to enquire. The whole question has to be thrashed out when Mr. Montagu arrives and the views of the country are laid before him and the Government of India; and Lord Chelmsford was right not to commit himself to any sort of detailed discussion at present. He has gone as far in his general declaration of policy as we have any right to expect or as is desirable.

The subject which the Viceroy refrained from discussing beyond a brief reference is one which is uppermost in our minds, but here again, his Excellency is to be commenced for his reticence in view of the need for a calm atmosphere, and, as he said himself, the statement made by Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Government earlier in the day. We must say at once that it is greatly to be regretted that the Government, who, by the decision at which they have arrived, indicate, we hope, their own desire to "sit down together," to use the Viceroy's own words, "as friends," and to forget the bitterness of the past, have not realised the need at this moment for putting behind them everything that has created that bitterness. The announcement that the Government of India are prepared to recommend the Government of Madras to release Mrs. Besant and the other interned leaders from the restrictions at present imposed upon them, need not have been qualified by the condition that they require to be "satisfied that these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of agitation during the remainder of the war." We do not know whether it is intended that Mrs. Besant and others concerned should give some sort of guarantee in this respect, but, while we have no right to anticipate what their decision may be, it is clear that they cannot be expected to give any sort of undertaking, which either directly or by implication suggests that they have used such methods in the past, an allegation which they bitterly resent and which Indian public opinion is at one in repudiating. Nor are we able to understand why the Government of India desire to place such an embargo on unconstitutional and violent methods of agitation only during the war. Nobody is agreeable to condone such methods at any time, much less Mrs. Besant, who has throughout her life fought constitutionally for political rights and deprecated and discouraged all methods of violence. We can only hope that in their anxiety to "satisfy" themselves, the Government of India will not be so unwise as to put obstacles in the way of the achievement of the rectification of a great blunder, for which we have no doubt they are as anxious as the Indian public; and that the release of Mrs. Besant and her friends, as well as of other persons interned for their political activities, will quickly set the seal upon that new era of friendly discussion for which the whole country, as well as Lord Chelmsford, is anxious.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

In response to the inquiry made by the Corporation about the actual distribution of the total quantity of water daily supplied to the City for domestic consumption of the population and for trades, industries, railways, docks and miscellaneous municipal purposes, the Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. Smith, has submitted a comprehensive table which is of sufficient popular importance to be noticed. This table may be broadly summarised as follows:—

	Gallons.	
Total Quantity of Water Daily Supplied		4,93,43,000
Less Supplied to the Shipping, the		
(a) docks and the Railways	54,33,000	
(b) Mills and Trades	51,87,000	
(c) Various Municipal purposes	43,12,000	
		1,49,32,000
Net Balance available for Domestic Consumption		3,44,11,000
Quantity actually supplied at the rate of 25 gallons per head to the poorer classes and 50 gallons to the other classes		2,78,73,000
		? 65,38,000

It will be seen from the above;

	per cent.
(a) That Shipping and Railways consume	11.02
(b) That Mills and Trades	10.52
(c) That Municipality	8.74
	30.28
(d) That the Population uses	56.53
Total	86.81
(e) Unaccounted for	13.19
	100.00

It would appear that the "unaccounted for" consists of waste, and what is daily supplied to Coorla, Andheri, etc., and what is used by the houses which have either the full flushing system or the intermittent system. There are 4,356 houses of the first character and 966 of the second. But the most informing part of Mr. Smith's table is that which gives the total number of tenements in the City and the number of persons living in one room tenements. The former number 1,93,640, while the better number 7,43,247. As the population of the City, as per the Census of 1911, was 9,29,682, those living in one-room tenements come to fully 80 per cent. And as there are in all 193,640 tenements in 45,716 houses, the average of tenements per each house comes to 4.23. At this average rate the 7,43,247 persons who live in one room tenements must occupy 175,708 out of the total of 193,640 tenements in the City comprised in 45,716 houses. Putting all these statistical facts together, we come to this inference, that 80 per cent. of the population live in 90.73 of the total tenements existing in Bombay! In another way these statistics would lead us to conclude, that the remaining 85,835 of the population live in 9.27 of tenements which have more than one room. Here is enough of the social problem of the congestion of population for social reformers and sanitarians to ruminate upon, not to say aught of the two sister organisations, namely, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. It would be most instructive to learn what is the average income per month of the 7,43,247 persons living in one-room tenements; (2) what is the number of male and female adults in each one-room tenement; and (3) what is the percentage of their total monthly income incurred on shelter and food? Let the Social League apply itself to this vital problem for a solution of the difficulty of housing the working classes in decent, moderately rented, sanitary houses.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The result of the election of representatives of registered medical graduates to the Medical Council constituted under the Bombay Medical Act and the names of the nominees of the Government will be announced shortly. The Act was passed to safeguard the interests of the practitioners of Western Medicine, but it was not the intention of those who were responsible for, and those who supported the passing of the Act that this should be done at the sacrifice of the interests of the practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine and, therefore, of the bulk of the people who have faith in those systems. We have had occasion several times to comment on the arbitrary manner in which the present Medical Council has, in practice, interpreted, or rather misinterpreted, the provisions of the Act. The most glaring instance of the misuse, of course, has been the treatment offered to Dr. Popatram for his association with the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.

The registered medical graduates, at least a majority of them, we trust, do not regard as "infamous conduct" association with, or assistance to, an institution that promotes the proper study and practice of Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine and, therefore, indirectly ministers to the welfare of the bulk of the people who resort to the practitioners of these systems for treatment. The election which has already taken place afforded an opportunity to them to choose only those as their representatives on the Council who would not countenance the continuance of the prevailing policy that has been responsible for a good deal of bitter feeling on the part of the lay public with regard to the attitude of the general body of registered medical practitioners, as well as of the Government, towards the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. We have no doubt that the former will have shown by the representatives they send to the Council, that in the exercise of this function they were influenced solely by the consideration of the general public good and not by a spirit of unhealthy trade-unionism. The Government whose policy, we have no doubt, is not to discourage the practice of the indigenous systems, will also see that their choice of nomination falls on those medical men who, while rightly jealous of the system under which they have been trained, will take a broadminded and sympathetic view of any association with or assistance to an Ayurvedic or Unani institution on the part of a registered medical graduate.

Notes of the Day.

G. I. P. Trouble Again.

We publish in another column the telegram which Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, on behalf of the employees in the Parel workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, have addressed to Lord Willingdon, appealing for his Excellency's intervention to ensure the due fulfilment of the undertaking which was given them before they returned to work, that none should be made to suffer for his part in the strike. From the information which has been placed before us, it appears that several men, some of whom took a very leading part in the strike, have been summarily transferred under circumstances of great hardship to distant up-country stations and some have actually been summarily dismissed. An explanation is due from the Agent of the Company as to the reasons for these dismissals and changes on which a very obvious and very unpleasant interpretation has been placed by the men and which have given rise to a feeling of grave apprehension in their ranks. In more than one instance where notices of transfer have been served the individual concerned has been unable to comply with the instructions, owing to the intolerable hardship involved. In one case a man, who has been for nineteen years resident in Bombay and about as long in the service of the Company, has been obliged to resign owing to his inability to leave Bombay. The matter requires immediate investigation and explanation and we trust his Excellency will respond to the men's appeal.

Post Office and Its Employees.

The moral of the recent railway strike has not been altogether lost on employers of labour, whether public or private. Some of the large mills in the City and Island of Bombay have readily granted to their men an all-round increase of 10 per cent. in their wages and other mills will probably follow suit. The postmen of the Bombay General Post and Town Sub-offices, numbering over 800 men, submitted a petition to the Postmaster-General on 21st March, 1917, praying for a revision of grades of postmen and menials. The Presidency Postmaster, through whom it was submitted, forwarded it to the P. M. G. on 12th April, 1917, and there the matter seemed to end for the time being. A few days ago, the men are said to have given notice to the postal authorities of their intention to strike work if their prayer of 21st March, 1917, was not granted. The Postmaster-General telegraphed, as the report goes, to the Director-General at Calcutta, with the result that on Tuesday a communication was issued to the men informing them that the Director-General had sanctioned the revision of the grades of postmen and menials of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-offices. Almost 1,100 men are affected slightly for the better by this order. We congratulate the postal authorities on the prompt way in which they have disposed of the matter. There is the case of the postal clerks and other subordinate establishments, which also deserves sympathetic handling and, considering that during these strenuous times of three years of war they have loyally and faithfully discharged the heavy duties imposed on them, the postal authorities would be doing these poor and hardworked men no more than simple justice.

The Late Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra.

The death of Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra removes a sturdy and distinguished personality from Bengal. A man of high ability and public character he won his position by merit and not subservience. Mr. Mittra had varied interests, but he will be best remembered for his career as a judge of the Calcutta High Court. He firmly resisted the attempts that were made by the Executive in the days of the Swadeshi agitation to encroach upon the independence of the Judicial Bench. He will live by his definition of 'Swaraj' in a famous judgment, if by nothing else.

The Housing Problem.

Thanks to the rapid stride of industrialism, in its various phases, with its consequent expansion of population, and to the faults of omission and commission of the so-called Improvement Trust, the housing problem in Bombay is becoming acuter day by day. The relentless destiny that is, as a result, overtaking the poorer classes is that they are not housed so much as warehoused! The problem, of course, is not altogether peculiar to this city. It is a problem which, in a greater on lesser degree, confronts every industrial city in the world—with this difference that while in the West remedial measures, chiefly in the direction of providing garden suburbs, are being taken, here, in spite of the passing of a Town Planning Act, the policy of drift is allowed to prevail. This is the more deplorable as Bombay is peculiarly fortunate in possessing charming sites in the Salsette for the development of such suburbs.

Plans for the Future.

In the course of the instructive lecture which he delivered before the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association on Tuesday, Mr. R. P. Masani showed how this ideal opportunity has been all but missed for want of requisite imagination and a constructive policy of development. As a result of the Town Planning Act, a few schemes have already been notified and Mr. Masani rightly pointed out that to the extent that these schemes are pushed through with vigour and their success ensured by a careful and sympathetic handling of the complicated questions that are sure to arise, will the fruition of other more ambitious projects have been brought nearer. He proceeded to lay down certain sound conditions of development. Of these the chief is the provision of cheap and rapid means of communication with Bombay, and as the lecturer emphasized, this must be kept in the forefront of the programme of development. For the rest, the task of popularising suburban life and promoting the development of suburbs is one that offers a vast field of beneficient and joint efforts on the part alike of Government, the local authorities, and the local land-owners and owners of adjoining properties. No less attractive are the prospects for housing societies organised on co-operative basis. But if the suburban life which such co-operative societies will secure is to be truly rich in all that constitutes progress, it is desirable that such societies should not be sectional or communal in character.

A Welcome Publication.

In these days of paper famine, and general stringency and dislocation it is impossible not to admire the enterprise which has been responsible for the Parsi New Year number of "Sanj Vartman." It is a most pleasing publication, and as the contents are divided fairly into English and Gujerati, it should reach a large public. The volume is embellished with a number of drawings and topical photographs and portraits.

BRUGES DOCKS BOMBED AGAIN.

ALSO VARSSENAERE AND GHISTELLES AERODROMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

The Admiralty says:—We raided on Monday night Bruges docks, Varssenaere and Ghistelles aerodromes and dropped many tons of bombs with good results.

We again raided the Bruges docks at noon yesterday, hitting many sheds and causing fires. We shot down one aeroplane. All of ours returned.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF NEAR ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

This Afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. The Portuguese also drove off a raid.

PLOT AGAINST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

FORMER HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE UNDER ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

Newspapers state that the former Heir-Presumptive, Michael Alexandrovitch and his wife and the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch have been kept under arrest in connection with the plot against the revolution.

RUSSIAN STATE BANK RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

The following figures are taken from the current return of the Russian State Bank, compared with July 1914.

Stock of Gold 130 millions sterling compared with 160 millions.

Gold balance abroad 230 millions compared with fourteen millions.

Note circulation 1467 millions compared with 163 millions.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

63 SHIPS ADDED WITHIN SIX WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

Lloyd's Register shows that sixty-three new British ships, mostly large, have been added to the Register within six weeks.

MOREL PLEADS GUILTY.

MAGISTRATE ON SERIOUSNESS OF HIS OFFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

Morel pleaded guilty and offered to undertake not to repeat the offence. The Magistrate declared the offence was very serious and described one of the pamphlets as an attempt to vindicate Germany.

TEA SHORTAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT PURCHASES IN INDIA AND CYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

"The Times" understands that discussions are proceeding with the Food Ministry with a view to a scheme of Government purchases of tea in India and Ceylon to meet the total requirements of the United Kingdom. At the Ceylon tea sales yesterday maximum prices were generally secured with the exception of the poorest class of tea.

Official and Personal

His Excellency held a Garden Party at Government House, on Tuesday afternoon which was attended by about 800 people.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Messrs. R. B. Joshi, P. C. Shah, S. N. Talpade, K. N. Ajani, S. B. Bhagwe, P. I. Dhandhookia, L. N. Kanakia, A. S. Bharne, J. A. Pamalekar, Hirji Vaghji, S. A. Meisheri, Joshi R. Shivji, Mohomed Ebrahim M. C. Curtay, Uttamchand V. Shah, Lalji Kalidas, Vithaldas Parmanand, Panachand Kalianji, Gordhandas Mulji, Mojilal Jethalal, Jamnadas Uttamchand, Chandulal Gordhandas, Khimji Jairam, Vithaldas Mulji, Pragji Bhanji Joshi, Harilal Shamji Bhatt, Morarjee Narandas, Harduwarimal Rameshardas, Amratlal Bapuji, Naranji Vithaldas Thakkar, Jayashankar G. Thakar, Bhimji Govindjee Dosi and Jivandas Khimji.

ITALIANS CAPTURE SAN GABRIELE.

DEVELOPMENTS ON RIGA FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN HURTEBISE REGION.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF MONTE SAN GABRIELE.

A SUCCESS OF HIGHEST MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 5.

The "Daily Mail" understands that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele, a height of 2,000 feet, four miles north-east of Gorizia. The position is of the most vital importance to the defence of Trieste. As the Hermada to the south supports the Austrian left before Trieste, so San Gabriele, a veritable Gibraltar, protected the enemy's right.

It had been prepared for defence with extraordinary care. Gun and machine-gun positions had been excavated from solid rock or defended with armour and concrete. The steep slopes were a tangle of the thickest barbed wire.

A THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter confirms the report that the Italians have captured Monte Gabriele, taking a thousand prisoners. The success is of the highest military importance.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

ADOPTS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

The vote of the Trade Union Congress means the adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report, affirming that the Stockholm Conference at present would not be successful and urging that everything possible be done to secure a general agreement of aim among the working classes of the Allied nations as the fundamental condition of the success of the international Socialist conference.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

MR. HENDERSON AGREES WITH TRADE UNION CONGRESS DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has issued a statement agreeing with the Trade Union Congress decision against holding the Stockholm conference. He says the failure of the Allied Socialist Conference to reach a measurable distance of agreement has rendered the reconsideration of the whole position regarding Stockholm inevitable. An internation conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between the different allied nations would not only be harmful but might be disasterous.

SINKING OF CITY OF ATHENS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 4.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

Accounts of the loss of the City of Athens state that the sea was calm at the time when the explosion occurred, but a southeaster sprang up and the water quickly became very choppy. Darkness descended at six o'clock and a salvage boat arrived at nine. Three hundred bags of mails despatched from New York on the 12th July were lost. The crew numbered 115.

Two terrific explosions occurred forward in the afternoon. There was no panic and the launching of boats was carried out in the most orderly manner, women and children receiving the first care. Seven boats cleared safely and the steamer sank an hour later.

Dense volumes of smoke were witnessed from the shore and the salvage tug was immediately despatched. After a search, it sighted six boats and took the occupants on board. The seventh boat was subsequently found waterlogged, with several of its original complement missing or dead. They include Rev. and Mrs. Duckworth and six of their children and Miss Robinson, bound for Bombay.

Among the passengers were a number of American missionaries bound for Central and East Africa, to replace the Germans.

The Court of Enquiry found that the disaster was due to the ignoring of the Admiralty instructions.

RHINE-DANUBE CANAL.

CONSTRUCTION AGREED UPION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

The King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announced that the construction of the Rhine-Danube canal was agreed upon. It would be navigable for twelve hundred ton boats.

EVACUATION OF RIGA

ENEMY SHIPS SHELLING COAST VILLAGES.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR READJUSTING FRONT.

GERMANS OCCUPY VALDENODE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

A Russian communiqué says we evacuated Riga yesterday morning, blowing up fortifications south of the Dvina bridges. Our retirement continues north-eastward. Enemy ships are now shelling the Riga coast villages.

In the direction of Ikskul the enemy dislodged our troops in Great Jaengel and penetrated our positions on a front of thirteen versts. They have occupied Valdenode. We are retiring northwards. Measures have been taken to re-adjust our front. Our troops failed to withstand the enemy pressure in the region of Mildep, Rybnak and Kranzem and we retired north-east.

HOW RIGA FELL.

TOWN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY ENEMY ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

The attack on Riga had been anticipated for a considerable time and the evacuation of the principal offices and institutions had already been carried out. This decision was owing to the impossibility of depending upon the troops on the Northern Front where, as elsewhere, they have been contaminated by the international Maximalist propaganda.

The offensive began on the 1st September with a six hour bombardment with asphyxiating shells and gas waves. Then the enemy threw the first pontoons across the Dvina. Some were destroyed by the Russian batteries but the Germans ultimately gained a footing on the opposite bank. Subsequently bitter fighting took place, the loyal Russians counter-attacking singing the "Marseillaise" and headed by men carrying flags. The enemy, however, brought up reinforcements at night whereupon the Russians withdrew northward. German artillery seriously damaged the town. The attack was not accompanied by naval operations.

The news depressed the people of Petrograd and prices on the Bourse fell considerably.

HEROIC CHARGE OF "BATTALION OF DEATH."

RUSSIANS RETIRE IN PERFECT ORDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

A Russian semi-official statement says that after the forcing of the Dvina, the evacuation of Riga was ordered to be expedited. Several battalions showed exceptional valour. The first "Battalion of Death" charged into the midst of the melee at a most critical moment and flung back the enemy, pursuing him for two miles.

As regards the events on 1st September, the Germans concentrated against the position of the Russian division, the preponderating artillery silenced the Russian batteries and the first line trenches were subsequently destroyed by gun-fire and owing to enormous losses the division retired.

ENERGETIC RUSSIAN BAYONET ATTACKS.

The evacuation of the front thus pierced was rendered more difficult by the great extent of the gaps and absence of artillery. The remainder of the Third Division were reinforced by reserves and a second line of defence organised. Owing to energetic counter-attacks with the bayonet the enemy was at times driven back as far as the river.

MORAL OF THE ARMY STILL GOOD.

The Central Executive state that Russians sustained considerable losses, but the moral of the army is good. The soldiers retired on a front of seven miles, carrying their wounded comrades and officers. The majority of the wounded arrived at the dressing stations with their weapons and no panic was manifested on the battlefield.

All the efforts of the Russian command are at present directed towards the possibility of getting the Russians out of the *cul-de-sac* which has been formed in the region of Riga in the north-westerly direction, in order to resist on the line of the Riga-Venden road.

RUSSIAN LINES SHORTENED.

After the evacuation of the Riga sector the Russian lines will be considerably shortened and the front will probably occupy the line between Friedrichstadt and the Gulf of Riga, halfway between Riga and Venden, being partially based on the lower course of the Livonian Aa.

NO DANGER OF ENCIRCLEMENT OF ARMY.

M. Savinkoff declared in an interview that there was no danger of encirclement of the army. The Russians were retiring in perfect order in conformity with a prearranged plan.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Riga: "Congratulations on your fine success, due to far-seeing leadership and steel-hard will to victory. Onward with God."

FAITHFUL ROUMANIAN ARMY.

FUTILE RUSSO-GERMAN ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE THEM.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

Reuter learns authoritatively that frequent Russo-German attempts to seduce the Roumanian army and incite the peasants to revolt and seize the land have utterly failed. The Roumanians are loyally and courageously determined to continue the struggle at all costs.

The Roumanian reserves have filled the gaps due to the defection of the Russian divisions at Focsani.

The King and the Crown Prince are still at Jassy, the Queen has gone to Kherson.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT HURTEBISE.

IMPORTANT RAIDS IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMANS BOMB DUNKIRK AND CALAIS.

13 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

A French communiqué says our fire smashed up an attack in the region of the Hurtebise farm by enemy detachments with heavy losses. Our reconnaissances penetrated an enemy salient east of Sapigneulles yesterday by surprise and killed and captured the garrison after a lively engagement.

We carried out important raids on both sides of the Sovain-Sommipy road in the Champagne last night. We penetrated the enemy front line on a front of eight hundred metres, destroyed a great many gas tanks, blew up dug-outs, and brought back forty prisoners, four machineguns, a trench mortar and much material.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Calais and the region of Duneville north of Nancy. There were several casualties at Calais but the damage was insignificant.

French aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs on aerodromes, bivouacs and railway stations, including Metz and Cambrai, causing important damage. Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN LAFFAUX MILL.

ALSO ON BOTH BANKS OF MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

A French communiqué says, there was great artillery activity in the region of the Laffaux Mill, between Cerny and Ailles and on both banks of the Meuse.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCE.

UNRESTRICTED EXCHANGE OF IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

The British and French Governments have agreed to an unrestricted exchange of imports, with certain specified exceptions. Sir A. Stanley stated that the British Government had consented to this as homage to France's valour, heroism and immeasurable service to the Allies.

ENEMY AIR-RAID.

ATTACK BY MOON LIGHT.

BOMBS ON THAMES VALLEY AND LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 5.

A British official communiqué says:—A considerable number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at eleven last night and dropped bombs at a number of places. Some machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped. No reports as to damage have yet been received.

LATER.

London had its first experience of a moonlight aeroplane raid last night. Owing to lateness of the hour few people were about. The first indication that something was happening was the calling out of special constables and then at a quarter to twelve came the dull boom of distant guns, with which the crashing of bombs was soon intermingled and the drove of aeroplanes appeared. Although the moon was shining brightly there was a slight haze which rendered aircraft invisible to the ordinary observer.

HEAVY FIRING AT MOUTH OF THAMES.

Unofficial reports speak of heavy firing at the mouth of the Thames, where explosions were heard continually for 25 minutes. The raiders flew up the river and returned an hour later. "All clear" was given in London at 1-59. The raiders were plainly visible at Hampstead where the sky was clearer. Several bombs were heard to fall in rapid succession and shells were seen bursting high in air. One of the searchlights picked up one of the raiders and held it for some minutes until anti-aircraft guns in the same area opened fire.

NO PANIC.

There was no panic among the inhabitants, but large numbers of women and children rushed for shelter to the tubes. Some bombs as they fell caused a sharp whistling sound. The explosions were louder than in the Zeppelin raids. Although searchlights did not hold the raiders for long the latter's progress could be marked by the line of bomb flashes. The number of raiders is estimated at eight to ten.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID ON EAST KENT COAST.

108 KILLED AND 92 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

A British communiqué says:—Six aeroplanes took part in last night's raid. They proceeded as far as Chatham, dropping bombs on the Isle of Thanet, Sheerness and the Chatham area. The Secretary to the Admiralty reports that during the raid 107 naval ratings were killed and 86 wounded. There were no army casualties. One civilian was killed and six injured. Material damage was slight. Our machines went up and the anti-aircraft guns fired, but without result.

AIR-RAID ON EAST KENT COAST.

HEAVIEST NON-CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

Last night's air raid involved the heaviest non-civilian casualties of any raid yet. It is not stated officially, where the naval casualties occurred, but unofficial reports mention that the naval barracks at Chatham were struck, involving serious loss. Apparently the raiders were over the coast for a considerable time. It was a clear moonlight night.

AIR-RAID ON CHATHAM AREA

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR OF NAVAL RATINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Sept. 5.

The air-raid on Sheerness and Chatham area on the 3rd instant was undertaken by a single aeroplane, probably a Gotha. It arrived when the places of amusement were emptying and ten bombs were dropped.

Only one fell in Chatham naval barracks, but it struck a building where the ratings were sleeping in hammocks. The raider was not seen, but its engines were heard. Despite the havoc the behaviour of the ratings has been likened to what it would have been on a quarter deck in peace time.

INTERNED LEADERS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OFFERED.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S STATEMENT.

MUST ABSTAIN FROM VIOLENT METHODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council began this morning H. E. the Viceroy presided and made a remarkable speech lasting over an hour.

At question time Mr. Jinnah asked: In view of the recent announcement and also the proposed visit of Mr. Montagu and having regard to the feelings which have been aroused in the country by the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers do the Government of India propose to consider the question of their release.

Sir William Vicent replied:—The Government of India are prepared to recommend to the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale under the Defence of India rules, if the Government of India are satisfied that these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the war. In taking this course the Government of India are actuated by the confident hope that the recent announcement of his Majesty's Government and the approaching visit of Mr. Montagu to this country will have such a tranquilizing effect on the political situation as to ensure the calm and dispassionate consideration of the difficult problems which are to be investigated during his stay in this country. The Government of India are prepared, subject to the same conditions, to take the same course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under these rules merely by reason of their violent methods of political agitation.

Touching the internment of Mrs. Besant his Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech said: "I had intended to deal in my speech with Mrs. Besant's internment, but the answer to the question on the subject which you have just heard makes this unnecessary. I would only add that Lord Pentland's Government took action against her with the greatest reluctance and after Lord Pentland had personally attempted to dissuade Mrs. Besant from the course which she was pursuing.

CASES OF MESSRS. MAHOMED ALI AND SHAUKET ALI.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha was absent from to-day's Council meeting. Mr. Jinnah asked a supplementary question whether Government were prepared to take into consideration cases of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shauket Ali.

Sir William Vincent answered that the Government were already considering the cases and were inquiring into the same.

Sir William Vincent replying to Khan Zalfikar Ali Khan's question regarding the creation of Tribunals or Committees for the examination of interned cases said:—(a) The Government of India are consulting local Governments as to the necessity for appointing such committees or tribunals. (b) If it is decided to appoint them, the Madras Government will doubtless consider the expediency of referring the cases mentioned to the local tribunal.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NORTH OF LENS.

THIRTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

A British communiqué says, last night we carried out a raid northward of Lens, which yielded a number of prisoners and four machine Guns. There was considerable cannonading on the Ypres front.

The enemy bombed various places behind our lines, causing a few soldier and civilian casualties.

There was great aerial activity. We dropped five tons of bombs on railway stations, billets and aerodromes. We brought down thirteen machines and drove down five others. Seven of ours are missing.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

TWENTY-ONE SUNK IN AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

Twenty-one Norwegian ships were sunk during August.

G. I. P. TROUBLE AGAIN.

ACTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF UNDERTAKING BY COMPANY

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the employees at the Parel Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway on account of the action of the authorities in regard to some of the men who were concerned in the recent strike. A number of men, it is stated, have been summarily transferred to distant stations, even in cases where they have been resident in Bombay with their families for years past, and in some instances, in spite of the fact, that there is serious illness in their families. In one case a Parsi employee, whose wife is seriously ill, has been obliged to resign as an alternative to transfer to another station, as he is unable to leave Bombay. Other instances of men being transferred under circumstances of grave hardship have been brought to our notice.

These events have given rise to serious apprehension among the men, who relied upon the undertaking that none should be made to suffer for their part in the strike, and yesterday the following telegram was sent to Lord Willingdon by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, on the men's behalf:—

Private Secretary,
Governor,
Poona.

Please bring to His Excellency's notice that in contravention of undertaking given by His Excellency and Agent certain men of Great Indian Peninsula Railway loco. workshops concerned in recent strike, have been transferred at great inconvenience to themselves and families to distant stations, others discharged and dismissed; men also represent shooting by foreman Fairweather has caused grave apprehension. They crave His Excellency's protection and intervention to assure due carrying out of undertaking kindly given by His Excellency on which men returned to work.

Rustamji and Ginwala, Solicitors, Fort. Bombay.

TEN MEN CHARGED.

Ten men have been prosecuted, we understand, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Athavle, in connection with Tuesday's disturbance and on application for a remand the case stands adjourned to the 14th instant. The man, Dhondu Baloo, who was shot yesterday, is also included among the accused. Except this injured man all have been ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100. Dhondu Baloo is released on personal security and that of his fellow-workman, Krishna Jiva. The following are the names of the men charged:—(1) Dajiba Ramji. (2) Noormahomed Dinmahomed, (3) Asraf Hussein Shaik Kaloo. (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahmin Reuben, (6) Dhondu Baloo, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Bhicoo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxman, (10) Jokey Francis Nugera.

Mr. Fairweather, the foreman of the Foundry shop, who is accused of shooting accused No. 6, has not yet been put up before any magistrate by the police authorities, but is understood to be in custody.

Yesterday morning the injured workman was taken from his residence at Worlee by police peons to the Dadar Chowkey and thence to the Police Court at Mazagon where he was detained till about 2 p.m. In spite of his injuries he was thus kept out of his house for about six hours or more.

GENERAL GURKO TO BE BANISHED.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

It is reported that the Government has decided to banish General Gurko.

RECRUITS FOR NEW AMERICAN ARMY.

PRESIDENT HEADS A GREAT PARADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

The President headed a great parade, including Congressmen, high officials, soldiers, marines and the Civil War and other veterans as a tribute to the recruits for the new army.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

SEVERE LOSSES INFLICTED ON RETREATING ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 5.

An East Africa official communiqué says:—The Anglo-Belgian column from Iringa joined with the Belgians from Kilossa. The Belgians crossed Ulanga towards Mahenge.

We inflicted severe losses on the enemy retreating towards Mahenge. Many enemies are surrendering in the southern area.

DEATH OF JUSTICE LOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m. Sept. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Low.

RACING AT POONA.

FIRST DAY OF BIG MEETING

CALDER VALE WINS TRIAL PLATE.

COLLINGWOOD THE POONA DERBY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

Fine weather favoured the first of the Poona big meeting which was held before a large attendance for a mid-week meeting. The course was in excellent order as may be judged by the fast timing. The day did not go well with backers. The fields being generally small, places were poor, except in a few cases. Some favourites, Servian, Union Jack, Collingwood and Section came home easily, but the dividends were very small. Binfield Grove, who has not given the slig' test glimpse of any form since the last three seasons, won the Baldoyle Plate. He only returned a little over eight to one, a circumstance which shows that his connections knew a lot about him.

Dersingham won the Criterion Plate in hollow fashion. It is a pity that his sporting owner, Mr. J. Merven, of Mauritius, who is a keen enthusiast of racing, has not reached India in time to see the first victory of his fine animal in this country. A good deal of comment was heard about the non-bracketing of Little Nan and Margreen, the properties of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth. Many owners and trainers expressed great indignation at what they consider a special favouritism.

Servian again defeated his field in the Lincoln Plate. He had a stiff fight with Condescure who nearly snatched the verdict. Something must have gone amiss with Gladiator; for, in spite of his heavy impost he was expected to place at least. It would appear that this animal is rather strained after winning with such heavy weights.

It was a foregone conclusion that Union Jack the pick of last year's new comers, would win the Dealers' New Plate easily with his featherweight. Zuheir ran a good second considering the great difference of weight.

In the Criterion Plate, Camberley, was the most fancied. He might have done better if he was ridden more carefully. Bydand was also well supported but his supporters cannot account for his poor display. Dersingham who, so far has had a long spell of ill-luck. annexed this race rather easily.

The Poona Derby was an easy affair for Collingwood in spite of his top weight. He has now established his claim to be, next to Majbur and Kayid, the best Arab for long distances.

The Baldoyle Plate was remarkable for the close finish between Binfield Grove, Bunty, Little Nan and Black Kite, Lynch, who has won his first race this season, deserved credit for the fine manner he rode that finish.

The Trial Plate was the most important event of the day. A small field contested this, Ali Bey being the most fancied. Mayer was also well supported, and although the distance did not suit Kiltoi, he found numerous supporters. Radiant was second favourite and ran very disappointingly. Calder Vale, who won this race, is a gelding of great promise. He is by Captivation-Red Heart's Pride. He ran eight times in England where he established a fine record. He won the Apprentice Handicap (6 fur.) when 4 years old, carrying 7-11, won the Fordham Welter Handicap, (6 fur.), carrying 8-2, beating Verdun and Black Walnut; placed second in the New Club Welter Handicap, (6 fur.), and second in the Waterbeach Handicap, (6 fur.); third in the Stewards' Handicap (6 fur.) and also in the Lakenheath Handicap (6 fur.) carrying 7-4. That race was won by Ali Bey, carrying 8-3, Erl King carrying 6-13 was a short head behind and Calder Vale a short head behind Erl King. He also placed fourth in the Crawford Handicap (6 fur). This is a grand record, and Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie are to be congratulated on the performance of their valuable animal. He returned a good dividend, probably because many did not fancy him in a mile race; all his performances, so far, having been only six furlongs. He however, ran nowhere in the Harris Plate of 1 mile on the 25th August last. Ali Bey was just beaten by a head. Young Harrison rode a fine race on Calder Vale and deserved well the hearty cheering he received.

It is impossible to conceive anything worse than lunch that was served in the specials. People who travelled especially in the second class were loud in their complaint and hoped that they will never be treated again to such poor fare.

We are sure that the decision of the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. to abolish the 3rd Division of the Arab horses and ponies will be received with satisfaction by many. We have frequently pointed out in these columns that the races provided for Arabs of this class are the least favoured by the public These animals are most unreliable and most of them would be better employed in other capacities than on the Race Course. We had suggested a process of elimination by which the most promising might be retained and the rest left to shift for themselves; but the decision of the Stewards, though not amounting to this, will, eventually, lead to the same result, as the owners of most of these animals will soon learn that it will be a waste of time and money for them to run these animals with second class horses. Another wise decision that will be welcomed is not to divide these races into more than two divisions. It is to be hoped that these decisions will raise races for Arabs into a higher order than those we have so far been accustomed to.

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Pitt's SERVIAN, 8-4, Ruiz 1
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's CANDESCURE, 6-11, Japheth 2
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANDOVERSFORD, 7-4, Collis 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT, 7-13, McCowan 4
Also ran:—Gladiator 9-12, Bright Bird 9-7, Billy Bawn 9-6, Duet 6-10, Drill Mistress 9-1, Bellicose 9-0, Arles 6-11, Pink Flannel 6-6.
The Race:—From an indifferent start, Fine Trout took command followed by Candescure, Drill Mistress and Andoversford. This was the order until the corner when Fine Trout died away, Servian then assumed the head of affairs followed by Candescure. A beautiful race ensued between the pair, Servian well-handled staved off the strong challenge of Candescure, Andoversford was third. Won by ½ length, 1 length, neck.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 26; Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 31.
Time:—1 min. 4 secs.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1916. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)
Mr. A. S. Oomer's UNION JACK, 6-12, Japheth 1
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ZUHEIR, 8-11, Ruiz 2
Mr. A. Nanjee's FULL HOUSE, 8-10, Buckley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 8-0, Collis 4
Did not run:—Launceston.
Also ran:—Garland 8-10, Starling 8-0, Apollo 8-7, St. Leger 8-7, Devildom 8-7, Pacific 8-7, Brave Boy 8-6, Gold Field 8-6, Legislator 8-6, Cingalee 8-0, Bill Bailey 7-10, Banker 6-6.
The Race:—From an excellent start Zuheir shot out followed by Starling; Pacific was lying close up with Full House next. Near the 5th furlong Starling gave up and Union Jack joined Zuheir. The pair entered the straight abreast; before the second stand Union Jack shook off Zuheir and came away to win easily by 3½ lengths, Full House placed third, 4 lengths behind Zuheir. 6 lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 16; Places, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 25.
Time:—2 mins. 27 secs.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, since 31st March, 1915. W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 8-3, Trahan 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's THUNDER, 8-10, A. Templeman 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's CAMBERLEY, 7-8, McCowan 3
Raikut of Baikanthpore's BYDAND, 8-7, Rose 4
Also ran:—Forfeit Lass 8-8, Footman 8-0.
The Race:—As soon as the tapes were released Camberley flew out establishing an eight lengths' lead. Dersingham followed him at a reasonable pace. Near the 2nd furlong Dersingham was gradually gaining on him. Near the corner they were abreast, Camberley fell back at this juncture and Dersingham went away an easy winner by 2 lengths. Thunder shot out like a thunderbolt displacing Camberley for second place, by a neck. Bydand was 4th, 1 length behind.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 118-8; Places, Rs. 49 and Rs. 38.
Time:—1 min. 29¼ secs.
Trainer:—C. Bleach.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. For Horses. W. A. and C.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's CALDER VALE, 7-7, Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ALI BEY, 8-13, Huxley 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RADIANT, 7-7, Rose 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-3, Ruiz 4
Also ran:—Magyar 9-3, Bachelor's Wedding 9-3, Dan Russel 7-10.
The Race:—This fine field was dispatched to a good start when Ali Bey and Radiant led followed by Calder Vale. Near the 3rd furlong Calder Vale joined them. He left them behind soon after and went ahead by lengths. Around the turn Ali Bey caught him up and the pair entered the straight abreast. Now ensued a beautiful finish past the stands. Calder Vale splendidly ridden by Harrison, won by a head. Radiant 3 lengths behind, 1 length, 3rd and 4th.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 247; Places, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 15.
Time:—1 min. 43⅘ secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1917. W. A. reduced 10 lbs.
Mr. Heath's COLLINGWOOD, 9-7, Bowley 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN, 8-11, Ruiz. 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 9-0, Rose 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ROSE HILL, 6-12, McCowan 4
Did not run:—Angler.
Also ran:—Maazool 8-3, Nawabzada 8-10, Morning Light 8-7, Ormuz 8-3.
The Race:—After the preliminary parade the field was lined up before the grand stands. Maazool was very fractious, breaking the tape and bolting with Templeman. He was pulled up near the mile-post. This incident delayed the start considerably, when they were at last shot off. Ormuz shot out followed by Rose Hill, Morning Light and Maazool. Collingwood was handy behind the leaders. Near the 7th furlong Morning Light gave way to Maazool who led for two furlongs. Here Collingwood moved up and at the turn he was joined by Mooltan and Black Hussar. The two raced past the grand stands in this order. Collingwood winning handsomely by 3 length, head, 1 length.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 18-8; Places, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 19-8.
Time:—2 mins. 56 secs.
Trainer:—Hazza.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Aga Coochie Shah's BINFIELD GROVE, 7-4, Lynch 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BUNTY, 7-12, Collis 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK KITE, 8-12, Ruiz ... 3*
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 7-7, Rose 3*
* Dead-heat.
Did not run:—Fire Finch, Margreen, Somali.
Also ran:—Triple Alliance, 9-9, Canyanda 9-5, Premiere 7-12, Romanesque 7-6, Dress 7-0.
The Race:—The start for the race was excellent. Binfield Grove shot out, establishing a good lead of 4 lengths. Bunty and Little Nan in company with Black Kite followed the leader. In the straight Bunty made his efforts, but Binfield Grove lasted out to win by a head. Black Kite and Little Nan dead-heated for third place behind the first and second pair by a head. There was some hustling in connection with the dead-heat of Black Kite and Little Nan. The Judge inadvertently placing Canyanda 3rd, but the mistake was immediately rectified.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 96; Places, Rs. 37, Rs. 48, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 8-8.
Time:—1 min. 3⅘ secs.
Trainer:—C. B. Mahomed.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Hammond's SECTION, 9-1, Ruiz 1*
Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACEMAKER, 9-8, Rose 1*
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's INVESTMENT, 8-7, Bowley 2
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's ADVANCE, 8-3, Huxley 3
* Dead-heat.
Also ran:—Ace of Hearts 9-5, Arrow 8-12, Tawdry 8-5, Burg 8-3, Ata Allah 7-9, Angler 7-7, Crusader 7-7, Full Moon 6-11.
The Race:—As soon as they were sent off Crusader cut out the pace, Investment, Full Moon and Angler being his nearest attendants, Crusader lead until the corner where he gave up. Investment then took command and looked a winner down the straight until he was challenged by Section and Peacemaker, the former challenged Investment before the 2nd stand and did away with him. In front of the member's stand Peacemaker came with a terrific rush and dead-heated with Section, Investment was ½ length behind and Advance a head away from the 3rd horse. Stakes divided.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 25 and Rs. 103-8; Places, Rs. 22, Rs. 60 and Rs. 29.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali and Mahomed Khailan.

SOLDIERS AND THE W. I. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted through your columns to reply to "Indiana's" letter written presumably about the employment of soldiers by the W. I. T. C., I say presumably as it is difficult to decide exactly what he did write about, and what is his grievance. He seems to object to big and burly soldiers with ribbons on their breasts being employed at the race course gate, and would rather prefer "dear old convalescent soldier sons" there.

This leaves me quite puzzled for how can he say that those already employed, are not convalescent? Does he think that a convalescent soldier is accorded a special unifor?

He admits to being in England from 1913 to 1916, but why boast of that? All the burly soldiers he is now so uncomplementary about were soldiering during that period and in many cases years beforehand. Surely it is these beribboned veterans who merit such employment. It is unnecessary for him to point out that the majority of the present British Army were civilians before 1914, that is common knowledge and in no way reflects on them as he seems to suggest.

I really think "Indiana" started his letter with a fairly clear idea of what he meant to write, but he evidently quite forgot it all before he reached the end.

I welcome another and I hope a clearer exposition of his views and I thank him for his charming compliment on the brevity of my former letter.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF THE EMPLOYED."

Poona, September, 3rd 1917.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"Peg o' my Heart" has made such a big hit in Bombay that, following a record house ten days ago, it attracted a large crowd again last night and by special request it is to be performed for a third time at next Saturday's matinee. To-night "What the Butler Saw," a rollicking farce, will be staged.

PITIABLE HOUSING CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please drew the attention of the chief officers of each and every office in Bombay to the pitiable housing condition of the low-paid office peons drawing Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month.

The landlords of Bombay are ceaselessly increasing the rents which Government even cannot put a stop to. The City Improvement Trust is proved to be quite unable to help the poor classes. Co-operation therefore seems to be the only remedy in this case. The Port Trust, the Municipality, the Railway Companies and other big firms should have mercy on their low-paid servants and erect houses sufficient to accommodate them.

The time is getting harder day by day and unless something is taken in hand to lessen the hardship the condition of these men is sure to go from bad to worse.

Attention of public bodies such as the Bombay Housing Association, the Home Rule League and members occupying high places such as Corporators and Trustees of local bodies is earnestly solicited and the low-paid peons' class request them to take some active measures and use their influence to move the local authorities and private firms to provide their inferior staff with house accommodation or pay them a sort of allowance which would compensate them to a certain extent.—Yours, etc.

A HUMBLE PEON.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

MUNICIPAL GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipal Corporation sanctioned the payment of grain compensation allowance to the municipal employees whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 and who do not receive any local allowance. From the resolution it is clear that the clerical staff whose pay does not go beyond the limit is entitled to it. But I now come to know that the clerks are excluded from it on the ground that their pay of Rs. 30 includes the local allowance. This, I think, is simply a device to save some hundreds at the expense of the poor clerks. The thing is this:—Up to 1915 an ordinary clerk was given a starting pay of Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 as local allowance. Now when the schedule was revised in 1915 the pay was increased by Rs. 5 at the expense of the local allowance and not by including it. If the latter had been the case what revision was brought about? The advantage from the revision is that a clerk retiring on Rs. 30, is entitled to get Rs. 15 as pension which would not have been the case if the local allowance had been included in the pay. Now, Sir, I hope that the municipal authorities would make the resolution more clear and expressly state their intention of including the clerical staff in the list of those entitled to the grain compensation allowance.—Yours, etc.,

"AN INQUIRER."

Sept. 3.

Mr. J. L. Rosario, a leading member of the Anglo-Indian Community and a well known lawyer of Madras, died on Monday at Madras Mr. Rosario was ailing for sometime and underwent an operation for carbuncle to which he succumbed. He was enrolled a High Court Vakil in 1870. After practising for 30 years at Tellicherry, he came to Madras in 1900 and quickly took a leading place among the practitioners in the High Court. He was appointed to act as Government pleader and later to act as the Advocate-General. prior to the permanent apointment of the late Mr. H. L. W. Corbett, in which post he would probably have been confirmed, but for rules that legal officers should not be over sixty years of age.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

Some apprehension has been expressed lest the Government of India is about to be superseded temporarily by the Secretary of State. There need be no anxiety on that score. As I have told you, Mr. Montagu is coming on my invitation to consult informally with myself the Government of India and others. He will make no public pronouncements of policy and business between the Government of India and the Home Government will be conducted through the regular channels and the Council of India. There is no question of supersession, but the outstanding advantage of Mr. Montagu's visit is that he will now have the opportunity of making at first hand an examination of the questions in issue and, for my part, I shall leave nothing undone to enable him to receive all the suggestions of representative bodies and others which he may desire. In these circumstances and in view of Mr. Montagu's assurance that there will be ample opportunity for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament, I would suggest to Hon. Members that the intervening time before his arrival might be spent in quiet examination of the argument to be placed before Mr. Montagu. For myself, I am anxious that when Mr. Montagu arrives, we, and in that pronoun I include all those representatives bodies and others mentioned in the announcement, should have ready to place before him all the material which will enable him to form a reasoned judgment. I hope Hon. Members will not regard my advice as I suspect, but I would press it on their attention. Is it too much to ask that when Mr. Montagu arrives in India he should find a calm atmosphere, suggested policies carefully thought out and supported by sober arguments and concrete facts, and a spirit of sobriety dominating everyone worthy of issues to be examined?

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT

I had intended to deal in my speech with Mrs. Besant's internment, but the answer to the question on the subject which you have just heard makes this unnecessary. I would only add that Lord Pentland's Government took action against her with the greatest reluctance and after Lord Pentland had personally attempted to dissuade Mrs. Besant from the course which she was pursuing. There the subject must rest for the present.

CONCLUSION.

Finally his Excellency said:—

Some of you, while certain of the subjects I have touched upon, are of vital importance to every member of this Council whether he sits as a Government official of whether he comes as representing great unofficial India now stirring into fuller political consciousness. Perhaps, I need hardly tell you that my task in addressing you to-day has been easier, and more congenial to me personally than on any previous occasion. My Government through no fault of their own, but by the force of circumstances have till recently occupied a position of much difficulty. Criticisms and misunderstandings have beset us, yet we were not in a position to speak. Now I am able to lift the veil and I feel that Hon. Members here and those whom they represent outside will realise from my narration that our administration has not been sterile nor our policy illiberal. To-day, I can point to something accomplished, something done. The announcement now promulgated is a landmark in the constitutional history of India. It is not an edict which fixes and crystallises the Indian polity in a mould of cramped design. It is an announcement resonant with hope, it invites you forward at once along a stage of political progress, and points you to a goal ahead at this great epoch in your national evolution. I earnestly appeal for your co-operation. Let us look upon the bitterness of the past merely as the growing pains of a great people, straining towards fuller development. Believe me the years of guardianship and tutelage have not been so barren as some would have us think. The pace of India's political growth as measured by the development of her political machinery may have seemed slow, but who would deny that meanwhile her intellectual economic, and national faculties have gone on from strength to strength for "while the tired waves vainly breaking seem here no painful inch to gain, far back through creeks and inlets making, comes flooding in the main." So much for the past, but what of the future? Do you for one moment think that in their relations with India the British people and the British Government will be guided otherwise than by those standards of justice and good faith which alone have kept India attached to the Empire, and on which you have learnt to rely from the King-Emperor down to the humblest subject. The British people [illegible] of the bonds which link them to India, and never more so than at this moment when the sons of India are fighting the battles of the Empire with such courage and devotion. Can anybody [illegible] that the presence of these ties of affection is a matter of vital importance to the future well-being of India, and that it will be an evil day when those who are working together in this country are no longer inspired by their common share in a great and glorious page of history. But forgive me if I weary you, and this warning has no special application to any community, but includes British and Indian alike, the public leaders, and particularly the press, representing every interest and every class, forgive me if I weary you, that sentiment is a delicate plant which withers beneath the rude breath of uncharitableness. It is only by constant and watchful regard for the feelings of others that a sweet and healthy sentiment for the Empire can be brought to blossom and bear fruit on Indian soil. Let it not afterwards be said at the door of this generation that in these specious times of Imperial regeneration we allowed the sense of Imperial attachment through any fault of our own to lose its vitality. Of the Indian leaders I have a special request to make. It is that at the present juncture and throughout the difficult stages of transition which lie ahead of us they will believe in our goodwill and in our sincerety of purpose. After all whatever our differing points of view we all have at heart the same thing, the welfare of India. The task we have to approach is no easy one. There are conflicting interests to adjust, grave difficulties to overcome. Who knows them better than yourselves? Heroic remedies endanger the body politic, no less than the human organism, ₹ doubt if there is among us here any man who could propound a scheme of reform in which he felt full confidence and satisfaction, as possessing exactly what the best interests of India require, with due regard to the circumstances of her development and her present position. The questions at issue must be approached in a spirit of reason, and in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation. Let us then sit down together as friends, mindful of old historic associations, harbouring no mistrust, and let us examine these great problems solely from the standpoint of what is judicious, what is practicable and above all what is right. It is indeed meet and proper that we should seek to put out house in order, but beyond our gates stern and insistent there still stands the great imperative of the war. Hon. Members, will, I trust, realise from my words to-day that I have not in the past nor shall I in the future minimise the importance of the great question of reform, but we must not allow ourselves to forget for one moment that from off India's shores a question more vital to the future of India, is being desperately fought out, that the Empire is still calling upon her sons for their help, and that it is our first and paramount duty to throw our all into the scale. It is perhaps only natural from our remoteness from the scene of conflict that the call should sometimes seem faint and faraway, but I know that it has only to be sounded in clear notes for India's response to be as great and as ungrudging as of ever.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day at Government House, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay presiding. There was a good attendance of non-official members. No fewer than 88 questions were put by non-official members.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, the Hon. Mr. Kerr said that the total amount expended in all for the last five years by the Criminal Investigation Department in Bengal was Rs. 26,96,926, which included expenditure on both the crimes and intelligence branches. The amount passed by Government under this head for 1917-18 was Rs. 7,90,000. In reply to another member, Government laid on the table a statement showing that during 1916, there were 567 cases of dacoity, of which 86 ended in conviction.

Replying to another question, Mr. Kerr said that formal warnings under the Press Act had been issued to seven newspapers during the last three years. Informally attention had been drawn to objectionable articles on other occasions. Government did not consider that it would be in the public interest to publish the names of the newspapers concerned or reasons for warnings.

In reply to Babu Surendranath Roy, Mr. Kerr said that during the last five years attempts had been made on the lives of thirty Indian officers of the Bengal Police by members of the revolutionary party. No such attempts had been made on the lives of Anglo-Indian members of the force. Anglo-Indians were not as a rule concerned in the investigation of revolutionary crime.

PRICES OF DHOTIS AND CLOTH.

In reply to Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy, Mr. Donald said that the Local Government were aware that prices of dhoties and cloth had risen recently. No special enquiry into the circumstances leading to this result was contemplated, as the main facts relating to the effects of the war on manufacture and freight were known. The rise might be due to these effects. As at present advised Government did not consider that there was case for action under any Ordinance to regulate prices in the matter of imported cloth.

BILL TO PREVENT GHEE ADULTERATION PASSED.

After questions were answered the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha introduced the emergency Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act with special reference to ghee adulteration. Sir Satyendra in introducing the Bill, said that the existing law had failed to check the practice of adulterating ghee and selling adulterated ghee in Calcutta. In view of the evils resulting from widespread adulteration it was considered necessary that more stringent measures should be taken to provide for the purity of the article and to penalise manufacture, storage, and sale of ghee that was adulterated. In this Bill definition for adulteration had been introduced, by which ghee must not consist of any article which was not extracted from milk. The penalty imposed under the Bill for offences ranged from a fine of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000. The Bill was taken up for consideration after suspending rules of business and passed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF TWO MOTOR LORRIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when sanction was given to the purchase of two 1½ ton motor lorries for the purpose of removing refuse from Colaba, as the military authorities have given notice to vacate the land on which the refuse depot is at present situated. The cost of both the lorries was Rs. 27,000. He also required another two lorries and he was on the look out for them.

HOME RULE FLAG CASE.

A DELAYED REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

COIMBATORE, Sept. 1.

The Home Rule flag incident was taken up before the District Magistrate to-day. Mrs Besant stated that the mail train in which her counsel was travelling had not arrived, as it was running four hours late and requested that the case against others might go on. The magistrate remarked that the same evdence applied to all the three cases.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Narasimha Iyer for Mr. Arundale pointed out that the preliminary order did not disclose materials for a case, and this according to some ruling rendered the order illegal, and according to some decision was irregular. The prosecution had to prove the affirmative before the personal freedom of subjects could be interfered with. The defence should not begin by proving the negative. Agreeing with this view, the court ordered the prosecution to begin and the prosecution being unready, adjournment till Monday was granted.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S SWORN STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Sept. 3.

The Coimbatore correspondent of "New India" telegraphs:—

The District Magistrate's order against Mrs. Besant was based on the District Superintendent's following sworn statement:—A home rule flag was hoisted in Mrs. Besant's bungalow on the afternoon of Friday the 24th and has been flying since, though she was requested to take it down owing to the strained feelings existing in Coimbatore between the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans over the matter of the internments and on the subject of Home Rule. A light showing red and green the Home Rule colours has been hoisted at nights. I anticipate a breach of the peace, if the flag and the light are allowed to continue. I therefore apply for an urgent order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding the flying of the flag and the display of the light.

(Sd.) F. A. HAMILTON.

ANOTHER MADRAS MANIFESTO.

RAJAH OF KURUPAM CONDEMNS PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The Rajah of Kurupam communicates to the press a lengthy manifesto condemning the passive resistance movement and incidentally the Home Rule movement. He bewails the lack of discipline displayed at the recent extraordinary session of the Madras Provincial Conference when the resolution of passive resistance was passed against the advice of old and tried leaders. The resolutions of this conference, he says, bear the stamp of ill-considered, hasty, ill-balanced judgment and a degree of irresponsibility. Discussing the ethics of passive resistance, the Rajah says it can only be resorted to in extreme cases and Indians have now no real grievances, the political horizon of India being brighter than ever before. Conditions for successful passive resistance, moreover, do not exist. The conference, he says, recommended passive resistance in a fit of temper. The Government have made a definite announcement of a policy of gradual progress towards responsible self-government, but in spite of this, some continue the bitter agitation to coerce the Secretary of State into releasing Mrs. Besant and her friends, who brought their fate on their heads by their own perverse acts.

After drawing attention to the dangers of passive resistance, the Rajah appeals to his countrymen to drop this foolish movement and bury the hatchet. Let them ponder over the advice given by Mr. Basu in Bombay. "Let us," he concludes, "keep our eyes steadily on the larger issues affecting the country. Let us bury the hatchet and await Mr. Montagu's arrival calmly. I have no doubt, the case of India will receive the best attention at his hands and those of the Government of India."

DHARWÁR NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Dharwar Home Rule League, a very crowded public meeting was held on Friday the 31st August, in the Victoria Theatre, with Mr. Shambhurao Kirloskar in the chair. The following five Resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting of the citizens of Dharwar deeply regrets the accidental and tragic death of Mr. Gulam Hussen, the distinguished Editor of "New Era," Lucknow, who rendered signal services to the motherland by his bold and patriotic virtues.

2. That this meeting strongly protests against the arbitrary and inopportune action of the Madras Government in forfeiting the New India security under the Press Act, and views with indignation and alarm the possible effects of such action.

3. That this meeting strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Government in prohibiting Mr. Shivaram Mahadev Paranjapey of Poona from exercising his ordinary rights of freedom of speech by abusing the powers given under the Defence of India Act IV of 1915.

4. That this meeting protests against the Oxford speech of Lord Islington, the Under Secretary of State for India, declaring his narrow and illiberal scheme of Indian reforms, and declares that nothing short of the Congress-Moslem League scheme will satisfy the country.

5. That this meeting protests against the Amaraoti speech of Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berars, in which he threatens to adopt a repressive and reactionary policy of an alarming character.

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THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

HOME RULE

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TOWARDS A FREE EMPIRE.

THE CHANCE THAT NEVER WILL RECUR.

Our politics have taken their inevitable turn to democracy, and the recovery has come, as we have always thought it would, through the House of Commons. There has been nothing precipitate in this intervention of Parliament. The House has seen the National Debt reach a total of £4,000,000,000 without raising a finger to regain its lost control of the purse. But at length it has moved, and the Government whose existence is a standing challenge to its authority has promptly retreated before it. Mr. Law did not, indeed, accept in form Major Collins's motion for a Parliamentary Committee with power to review all expenditure, examine the Ministers and officials responsible for it, and report its discoveries to the full House. But he has conceded to a Committee with power to draw up a general scheme of Parliamentary control and with access to the Departments. Under this machinery, a pause is at length given to the process under which the Departments were given blank cheques, while the House of Commons was fobbed off with "token" estimates. It was high time. We have gone far since Mr. George abolished the financial control of the Treasury by the simple process of turning it into a department for spending money instead of for saving it. But his present Government is not only Treasury-free. It is Parliament-free, and publicity-free. It spends as it likes, and on whom it likes. It springs from a system of patronage and private influence compared with which the rule of Bute was a model of constitutional decorum. How many scores of millions it and its predecessor have wasted, into whose pockets the stream of public wealth has flowed, what measure of honest and capable service it represents, and what of inefficiency or corruption, time and careful accountancy must show. But Parliament, at least, has begun to stand up for its own. It has answered the deliberate defiance of the War Office with an inquisition which, if honestly and ably conducted, will give an insufferable tyranny a lesson it will not soon forget. Major Collins's Committee provides it with a general weapon of defence against the encroachment of the Executive. It has the reins in its hands; its power is unlimited; and as soon as the people understand that its task is that of saving them from absolute impoverishment, it will rally all the force of public opinion that it wants.

THE CURBING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Parliament, therefore, is coming back to its right place as the centre of our governing system. For good or for evil, for better of for worse, it is our true sovereign, and not till it gave away our liberties did the Executive dare to take them. We must therefore look to it, not only to recover our lost rights, but to acquire others we have never had. This can never be the work of the Press. Journalism forgot its duty to the country, or was cajoled and intimidated from discharging it, from the moment of the outbreak of the war. But Parliament cannot divest itself of its inherent powers of free inquiry, free action, and free opinion. The trouble is that it has allowed the Executive to restrict their exercise. It has now reasserted the power over the purse. But that is almost to lock the stable door after the steed has been stolen. The essential duty of Parliament, in the years that preceded 1914, was to find out to what the Executive had committed it and the nation in the sphere of foreign policy. Being ignorant or being foiled by the reticence of the Executive, it has since those fatal months been an agent of the Government instead of its master. Now, when it resumes control, it cannot possibly let go at the point at which the true struggle for popular liberties must be resumed. The House of Commons has got its Committee on Expenditure. It must proceed to claim its Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A FABRIC OF LIBERATION.

But that is not all. Broadly speaking, the British Parliamentary system stands for the liberalism which is the only possible foundation of a new international order. Mr. George had the bad luck and the bad judgment to set up for himself a form of bureaucracy the recoil from which is the most obvious tendency in European politics. But now internationalism and democracy are beginning to shake hands, and if the reform movement in Germany prevails, the nations will meet in the Peace Conference armed with something like an equal share of democratic rights. Their delegates ought all to be true delegates, in the full sense that we know those of Russia and America will be. But it is almost equally important that in this Conference of the free the representatives of the British Empire should be able to take their stand as the instruments and spokesmen of a great organ of freedom applied to all parts of the Empire. Why not? Great Britain has already given the world much of the liberty it enjoys. It has enfranchized the port and the sea-trader who entered it. It is the true patentee of self-government in Empire. So long as it has dealt as white men with white men, saving only the case of Ireland, it has built up this fabric of liberation truly and well. But elsewhere it has hardly begun it. Egypt and India are our two experiments in the larger kind of dependency. The first is a half-told tale. We found Egypt subject to financial disorder, to the menace of the Soudan, and to a bad form of internationalism, and it is fair comment on our rule that we have relieved her of all these evils. It is the task of reconstruction which still awaits the touch of a new liberating influence in our politics. Egypt wants a constitution, a code, and a system of primary and University education. No hand but ours can supply these wants; and Lord Cromer, in running up the scaffolding of British rule, expressly left its full plan and details to be filled in by his successors. We owe its completion no less to these pioneers than to our pledges to Europe and the world to contribute our share to the destruction of autocracy in government.

NOT YET A FREE EMPIRE.

But our grand opportunity occurs in India. Here is no international complication, no menace of border savagery, such as faced Cromer and Kitchener. Here are vast populations, accustomed to our rule, and largely content with it, but under the visible influence of older civilizations, as well as of a political restlessness that they have caught from our own example. Here are gifted races apt at law and scholarship and as many of the arts of Government as we allow them to exercise. We pride ourselves with justice on such statesmanship as that of General Smuts. But a few months ago there died an Indian who in all the fine qualities of political and moral leadership would compare with the best of our stock, and who, if he were alive to-day, would honor any European Cabinet by sitting in it. Mr. Gokhale was attached to British rule, or to the kind of British rule he wished to see established in India, and he did it inestimable service. But though Mr. Gokhale was the natural Prime Minister of a self-governing India, no Indian Viceroy save Lord Morley could find a use for him in the least degree commensurate with his gifts and character. There may be half-a-dozen Gokhales in India to-day; there may be a score to-morrow. But they will never come to any worthy fruit under the kind of bureaucracy which chilled the Indian recruiting movement in the early days of the war, which insists on a purely European command for the Indian Army, and bars out the Indian from all the greater acts and responsbilities of Indian statesmanship. An Empire with a rigid color-bar is not yet a free Empire, call it what we will. But freedom is in the line of our character and genius. And they are obscured and defeated so long as the great problem of Indian self-government remains either untouched or weakly and half-heartedly attacked.

THE CRITICAL CHANCE.

Is it, therefore, too much to hope that the spirit of liberalism will conquer, and that we shall go into the Peace Congress having set up a charter for Ireland and charters for India and Egypt? If so, we firmly believe that the battle of European and world freedom is won. If Germany and Austria are then unreformed, they will be subject to an envelopment which will be moral no less than physical. Prussia and Hungary will remain isles of autocratic militarism in the midst of a liberal and democratic continent. But much depends on us. Our old place in the world is still vacant for us; for with all our backslidings, society needs no better model of freedom than that which the best parts of the British Empire yield it. But hitherto our influence in the Councils of the "Entente" has hardly been a liberal one; the true torch-bearers of democratic ideas have been America and Russia. Events, indeed, have been merciful. We have tried to lose our liberties, and to step down from our seat of moral authority. But the times are out of joint for reaction. We have our chance We can return thanks for the preservation of the British Empire by presenting it to the Congress as a finished example of democracy. The drama of a new international order, based, not on force, but on law and the consent that law brings, has begun. The curtain is rising, and it should disclose a liberal British Empire, itself the model of a liberal constitution for the world—"The Nation."

DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

EVIDENCE OF BEATING BY COMPANY'S DURWANS AND POLICEMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 4.

At the resumed sitting of the deck passengers committee to-day half a dozen witnesses were examined. Evidence was adduced in support of the complaints about the beating of deck passengers by the B. I. S. N. durwans, and policemen, exorbitant charges demanded by the Company's coolies for the carriage of luggage, inadequate latrine accommodation on board the steamers, payment of extra sums for securing better accommodation on the second deck, unnecessary delay in medical examination, insufficient time allowed for passengers at the time of embarkation, inadequate wharf accommodation prior to passengers embarkation, incivility of Customs Officers, over-crowding of steamers, want of separate accommodation and lack of medical attention to women and difficulty in getting tickets. Suggestions were offered for intermediate class accommodation to be provided by the Company, erection of a large shed at the wharf for sheltering passengers from sun and rain, better accommodation on board and necessary steps to be taken for remedying these grievances.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE IN BURMA.

APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 4.

The question of adulteration of ghee in Burma was considered at a largely attended public meeting, held at the Karen hall his evening, Dr. P. J. Mehta presiding. After several speakers had spoken on the subject the following resolution was carried:—

"The citizens of Rangoon have learnt of ghee and butter being sold in Burma and adulterated with tallow, lard and animal fats and they take this opportunity of declaring the use of such ghee and butter as not only injurious to health, but against their religious feelings, and they humbly request the Government to stop the importation of, the manufacture and the keeping in the godowns and shops of such ghee, and to prohibit such sale by the introduction of an emergency legislation, with a necessary penal clause, which would eventually stop importation, manufacture and sale in a similar manner to that proposed by the Bengal Government." It was resolved to communicate the above resolution to the Lieutenant Governor.

CASUALITY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H S Allison, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E J Barnett, Engineers.
Lieut E Brown, Irish Rifles.
Second Lieut E R Calvert, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H L Fairbairn, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H E Gibson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A Gledsdale, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T L McFall, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G G Nickel, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Walsh, East Lancashires.
Second Lieut C P Winterbottom, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E J Brown, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut I G Gibson, West Yorkshires.
Rev. F R Harbord, Chaplain.
Lieut F D Young, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W H S Ainley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J W A Allen, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut D H Baily, Munsters.
Captain R C Barkworth, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Fitz R Barry, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A G Bennett, Field Artillery.
Captain L A G Bowen, Suffolks.
Major S S Butler, South Staffords.
Lieut-Colonel A F S Caldwell, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J S Castiglione, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L Churchward, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W D Clark, Durhams.
Lieut W C Coates, King's Royal Rifles.
Major F A W Cobbold, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Craig, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H F Dyer, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W B Easterfield, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C Farrell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C W Ferguson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W M Fitton, East Lancashires.
Captain A P Gray, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Green, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C V Hancock, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H Hanna, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut L L Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Heard, Inniskillings.
Lieut H A Hickson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G G Holt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T Humphreys, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Ireland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T O J Kavanagh, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut J G Lauder, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W S Macfarlane, Royal Scots
Lieut W E McCarter, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut I C MacGregor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A S MacLean, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C B MacQueen, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Mann, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut C E Marwood, Liverpools;
Second-Lieut A G Millard, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J W Mullen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W A B Paul, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A E Peel, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Pinnegar, Rifle Brigade.
Major H Pedmore, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J R Potts, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G P Roche, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J H Roden, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Ross-Soden, Flying Corps.
Captain J E Rutherford, Medicals.
Captain E E Sargint, Irish Rifles.
Lieut C Scott, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain A Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F W Spencer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Stokes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Stokoe, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut J R Stratton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J H Towell, Irish Fusiliers.
Major G Tuite-Dalton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A W Vickers-Haviland, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J R M Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T D Weldon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Wharram, South Staffords
Lieut R B Whitworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Woollatt, Engineers.

MISSING.

Captain E H Benson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H B Billings, Flying Corps.
Lieut L P Forster, Machinegunne Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Fulton, Flying Corps.
Lieut W H Hops, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R E Martin, Hampshires.
Lieut T H Shaw, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W R K Skinner, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

KILLED.

Capt. F R Armitage, Medicals.
Lieut C M Atkinson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A J Bennett, Essex.
Lieut W W Bucknell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B Cooper, Field Artillery.
Lieut J B Fullerton, Field Artillery.
Lieut S Henman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Mc F K Lawson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H D Lee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Meudell, Flying Corps.
Capt S N E O'Halloran, Essex.
Lieut St. G S Showers, Essex.
Second-Lieut R C Sprinks, Field Artillery.
Major C W Todd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W T Wood, Wellingtons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW KILLED

Second-Lieut F A Dinan, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Capt R E Harris, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C V Farey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C W Hall, Field Artillery.
Capt F G B Lucas, Bedfords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut B Abbey, Essex.
Lieut W M E Attale, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut A Binnie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F J V Bullen, Engineers.
Lieut C S Calver, East Surreys.
Major G A Cammell, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Cavanagh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H D Cheeseman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut V St. C Christie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Cox, Worcesters.
Capt C Cundall, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J Davis, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J M Dawson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A J Dick, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Dobson, Manchesters.
Major W H G Drake-Brockman, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A J Dubois Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R Eaton-Shore, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S W Edwards, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A V Evans, Sussex.
Major H W F B Farrer, Field Artillery.
Lieut E W Flatow, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut N S Ford, West Surreys.
Capt H G Garland, Field Artillery.
Lieut F S Gedye, Field Artillery.
Lieut T Genney, Field Artillery.
Lieut W C Goddard, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R F Hammond, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Harney Dublins.
Lieut H W Harriman, West Ridings.
Lieut G L G Harry, East Surreys.
Capt J G P Hefferman, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H M J Hogg, Garrison Artillery.
Major E H Huxford, Garrison Artillery.
Capt B H Jones Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E T L Jones, Flying Corps.
Capt D H W Kingham, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut L W Lake Essex.
Second-Lieut R C Lander, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J F Leahy, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut J T Long, Middlesex.
Lieut H R Lord, Field Artillery.
Major G T R G Lynch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D McCullough, Munsters.
Second-Lieut J V L McGarry, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C D Marlow, Dublins.
Second-Lieut B Martin, Berkshires.
Major-General T G Matheson.
Lieut W E H G Metcalfe, Field Artillery.
Capt J Mitchell, Artillery.
Second Lieut T C C Monckton, Field Artillery.
Major V Nickalls, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D F Norman, Essex.
Second-Lieut A C C Pendrigh, Devons.
Second-Lieut R C S Perry, Engineers.
Lieut E Royston-Mills, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Scott, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H B Simpson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R C S Stark, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J P Stevenson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J L Wainwright, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G C W Woodbridge, Sussex.
Lieut W E Woodhead, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A N Barlow, Flying Corps.
Lieut A Calder, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D P Collis, Flying Corps.
Capt W A Fleming, Devons.
Second-Lieut J F Henderson, Flying Corps.
Lieut C D Hutchinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L H Jennings, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C G Mallous, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Oliver, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Russell, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F A Samuels, Surreys.
Second-Lieut J P Sugden, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E S Ward, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G C Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Major E Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt H J B Foster, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J P Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A M Middleditch, Essex.
Second-Lieut R Shackleton, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut T Ackroyd, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J G Sandilands, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Bates, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C L M Battereby, Yorkshire. Light Infantry.
Lieut E T C Brandon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Burton, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E I Gibbons, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H Holland, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Mitchell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H Muir, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H S Pell, Flying Corps.
Lieut P J G Powell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut G B E Reynolds, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G C Stoneham, Berkshires.
Lieut H P Sworder, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W B White, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Williams, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut V F Williams, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J T Witherow, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Col. M C C Miers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T A Skinner, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. C W Treherne, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt G R C Heale, West Ridings.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Sheehan, Munsters.

WOUNDED.

Capt A S Bellingham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G K Crocker, Worcesters.
Capt J F Crowther, Cheshires.
Capt C M Duncan, Field Artillery.
Lieut P M L Edmunds, Lancers.
Lieut R Hamilton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Hawkins, Engineers.
Capt T G Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A Soar, Leicesters.
Capt F C Warner, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J R Wright, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut S G Morton, Manchesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Jackson, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut C Coburn, King's Royal Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W S Ebden, Shropshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut R T Harker Flying Corps.
Lieut E H Stevens, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut L C Smith, Coldstreams.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

NAVAL CASUALTIES—MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut Harold H Booth, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut D M Lewis, R. N.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Thomas P M Alexander, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Allan S Todd, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut L William Allaway, R. N.

DIED.

Lieut Victor L Edwards, Volunteer Reserve.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Probationary Flight-Officer William Ferrier, R. N.

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Regd

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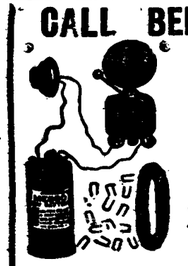

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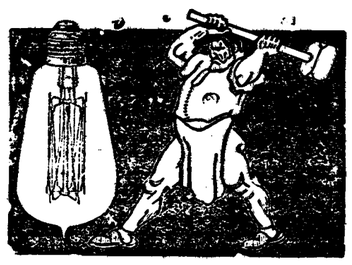

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

A feeble depression is forming off Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and local in Bihar and Orissa, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Jalpaiguri five, Ambala, Montgomery and Rawalpindi one and a half, Murree two, Ludhiana and Jaipur one, Mount Abu, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad one and a half, Surat and Neemuch one, Indore and Hoshangabad two, Saugor, Nagpur, Pachmarhi one and a half, Seoni one, Bombay three, Ratnagiri two, Belgaum one and a half, Mercara three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain round the head of the Bay, decrease in North Punjab.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Depression has formed off Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Sind, west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad; and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central India east, in Bombay Deccan, Mysore and east Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy two, Yamethin, Sambalpur and Bahraich three, Jacobabad and Hyderabad (Sind) one and a half, Karachi three quarters, Marmagoa and Mercara two, Karwar and Calicut one and a half, Belgaum one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain along northern half of the Bay coast and into Baluchistan. Decrease in Sind.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 5th 1916	June 1st to Sept 5th 1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.53	63.20	66.08	63.70
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.23	77.33	75.39	66.93
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.29	75.50	73.82	62.85
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.62	79.10	77.38	69.45
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.618 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 ,,
Dew Point	76.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.909 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6 ,,
Minimum do.	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	235 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.89 Inches
Total fall during month	6.76 ,,
Do. do. year	70.83 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 5th Sept	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Sept				Sept			
Wed.	5	m	1 40	29 2	5	m	7 31	17 0
			1 44a	28 4			7 52a	14 10
Thur	6	m	2 28	28 4	6	m	8 17	18 3
			2 24a	27 2			8 35a	15 8
Fri.	7	m	3 20	27 3	7	m	9 8	19 7
			3 7a	25 10			9 21a	16 10
Sat.	8	m	4 23	26 2	8	m	10 27	20 9
			4 0a	24 7			10 18a	17 11
Sun.	9	m	5 41	25 3	9	m	0 15a	21 3
			5 12a	23 7			11 42a	18 10
Mon.	10	m	7 27	25 1	10	m	1 52a	20 11
			6 45a	23 2				
Tues.	11	m	8 38	25 5	11	m	1 8	19 0
			8 21a	23 7			2 50a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 46m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces. Mainpuri reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind and local in east Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 1.25in., Karachi 0.68in., Jaipur 0.23in. and Mount Abu 0.55in. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0.55in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.42in., Ahmedabad 0.45in. and Deesa 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.53in., Ratnagiri 1.16in., Mormugao 2.12in. and Karwar 1.33in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad, while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan; Bijapur and Aurangabad have had 0.12in. each, Belgaum 1.03in., Nizamabad 0.65in. and Hyderabad 0.19in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks. Rainfall has extended into Sind and increased in Kathiawar but has decreased over the rest of northern India and in Gujarat and the central parts of the country, no fall of importance being reported from the last-mentioned region. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, north Gujarat and Sind and local in east Rajputana, Kathiawar and Mysore, while isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandal coast. The monsoon has weakened in northern and central India.

Nearly general but decreased rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Rajputana, Gujarat, the Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast. A few showers may occur also in the central parts of the country and in Sind and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Sept.) ..	97.	85.	56 ..	0	..	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Sept.) ..	88.	79.	6 85 ..	0	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.	84.	4 78 ..	13.04		+8.86
Rawalpindi ..	88.	76.	2 84 ..	31.03		+11.06
Lahore	87.	75.	8 82 ..	17.39		+3.94
Hissar	94.	07.	7 87 0.05	9.56		
Ambala	90.	76.	7 89 0.03	28.43		+7.73
Delhi	90.	80.	3 92 ..	19.26		—0.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.	81.	5 87 ..	29.17		+7.88
Mainpuri	93.	77.	4 94 0.18	18.98		—1.47
Jhansi	90.	07.	9 82 ..	33.28		+3.51
Cawnpore	91.	69.	7 91 ..	33.87		+6.12
Allahabad	93.	82.	1 84 ..	20.99		+0.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.	57.	4 89 1.25	6.74		+4.54
Karachi	83.	67.	4 94 0.68	3.19		—2.59
Ajmer	86.	67.	4 88 ..	31.76		+14.57
Jalpore	95.	70.	6 89 0.23	27.24		+14.68
Kotah	89.	67.	6 79 0.04	41.24		+19.05
Mount Abu	73.	56.	4 98 0.55	89.85		+37.65
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.	07.	4 95 0.55	19.43		+7.52
Dwarka	80.	37.	4 89 0.08	11.46		—1.50
Veraval	78.	67.	5 95 0.23	7.40		+7.84
Rajkot	84.	17.	1 85 0.03	24.66		+2.23
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.	07.	4 94 0.42	18.92		+2.36
Surat	83.	37.	6 87 5.01	34.81		+0.78
Ahmedabad	85.	07.	5 92 0.45	29.33		+4.50
Deesa	82.	97.	6 93 0.10	35.15		+14.59
Neemuch	86.	72.	3 86 ..	41.75		+18.55
Indore	81.	47.	1 90 0.02	27.23		+2.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.	57.	5 93 ..	42.42		—2.21
Saugor	83.	47.	3 87 0.03	48.13		+6.70
Hoshangabad ..	85.	57.	3 90 ..	44.03		+5.77
Khandwa	88.	07.	2 84 ..	20.62		—1.39
Akola	85.	17.	6 80 0.01	17.73		—5.33
Amraoti	88.	37.	2 84 0.02	14.11		—10.00
Nagpur	86.	07.	3 79 0.06	30.13		—6.64
Chanda	84.	57.	3 84 0.03	39.77		—0.05
Raipur	86.	87.	6 89 ..	49.50		+11.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.	67.	6 91 0.53	68.20		+8.47
Ratnagiri	81.	37.	4 85 1.16	93.50		+7.46
Marmugao	81.	67.	3 93 2.12	81.78		+2.51
Karwar	78.	57.	4 89 1.33	10.87		+4.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.	97.	1 82 0.07	4.52		—8.98
Ahmednagar ..	83.	56.	8 77 ..	11.18		—1.09
Poona	79.	16.	9 87 ..	9.40		—6.74
Sholapur	84.	57.	0 79 ..	13.89		—1.94
Bijapur	82.	86.	0 2 87 0.12	12.08		+3.13
Belgaum	71.	56.	3 97 1.03	29.12		—5.22
Aurangabad	81.	76.	9 83 0.12	21.05		+2.35
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.	47.	0 7 89 0.65	39.91		+11.78
Hyderabad	84.	07.	1 2 85 0.19	18.80		+0.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.	57.	2 91 0.41	109.83		+9.41
Calicut	82.	47.	5 3 92 1.52	65.18		—17.40
Cochin	85.	07.	2 9 84 0.22	60.58		—4.75
Colombo	85.	37.	8 4 83 ..	9.88		—6.97
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.	27.	8 1 82 ..	28.24		+9.51
Bellary	87.	17.	6 8 73 ..	9.42		+8.13
Cuddapah	93.	57.	6 6 73 ..	12.83		—1.47
Madras	94.	17.	6 5 78 0 37	16.82		+5.02
Bangalore	77.	86.	5 8 85 0.11	12.39		—1.20
Coimbatore ..	89.	57.	4 5 71 ..	2.89		—1.50
Trichinopoly ..	97.	87.	8 0 1 6 ..	10.86		+3.07
Negapatam ..	97.	47.	7 1 91 ..	3.64		—4.11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 5th September, 1917, was 29.858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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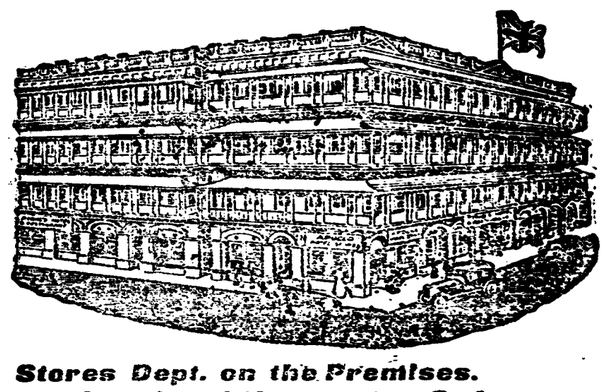

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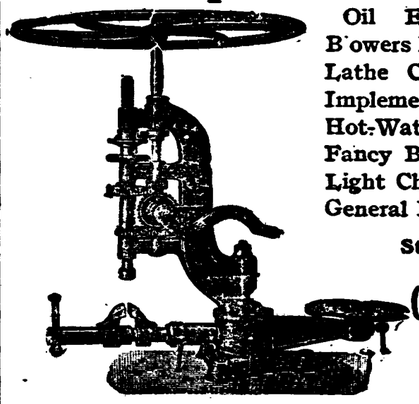

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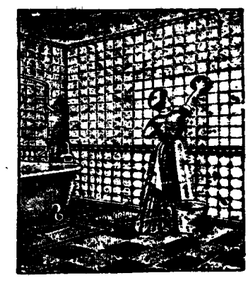

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